MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE
The Cold Meat Specialité
[1974

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 18[illegible]

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR
WISEMAN'S
Orchestra
12.45, 4.30 AND 7.30
[9417

No. 18,688. 號八十八百八千八百一第 日二初月一十年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY. DECEMBER 4TH. 1918. 三拜禮 號四月二十年七國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
1462

AQUARIUS WATERS.

Shipped by the

AQUARIUS CO.,

SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

[13

CARTRIDGES
ARRIVED!!!

A large consignment of SPORTING CARTRIDGES, principally loaded with E. C. Powder.

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-6, Beaconsfie Arcade.
[1896

A LING & CO.,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description In Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlargi

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1218.

[1906

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
8.00 „	to 9.30 „	10	„
9.30 „	to 10.00 „	15	„
10.30 „	to 11.00 „	15	„
11.30 „	to 12.30 p.m.	30	„
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	10	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	10	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	Sats. only 15	„
2.30 „	to 4.00 „	Every 30	„
2.30 „	to 4.00 „	Sats. only 15	„
4.00 „	to 6.00 „	Every 15	„
6.00 „	to 8.00 „	10	„

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m. 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 „	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
10.30 „	to 11.00 a.m.	10	„
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	15	„
12.00 noon	to 12.30 p.m.	10	„
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m.	15	„
2.00 „	to 5.30 „	15	„
5.30 „	to 6.00 „	10	„
6.00 „	to 7.00 „	15	„
7.00 „	to 8.00 „	10	„

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations			No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	..	dep.	7.20		8.34		1.30			
SHEK LUNG	..	dep.	8.46		11.17		4.50			
Shum Chun	..	arr.	10.25		3.00		6.40			
	..	dep.	10.30	8.15	4.30	11.45	6.45	3.00	5.28	6.30
Sheung Shui	..	dep.	—	8.32	4.37	11.57	—	3.07	5.34	6.38
Fanling	..	dep.	—	8.37	4.42	11.57	—	3.11	5.38	6.43
Taipo Market	..	dep	—	8.52	4.54	12.08	—	3.22	5.48	6.55
Taipo	..	dep.	—	8.57	5.00	12.13	—	3.27	5.53	6.44
Shatin	..	dep.	—	9.14	5.14	12.24	—	3.40	6.06	6.56
Yaumati	..	dep.	—	9.26	5.22	12.32	—	3.52	6.15	7.07
Hunghom	..	dep.	—	9.35	5.28	12.42	—	3.53	6.22	—
KOWLOON	..	arr.	11.10	9.40	5.32	12.45	7.26	4.01	6.26	7.14

UP TRAINS.

Stations			No. 6 Local. a.m.	No. 8 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Local. p.m.	No. 14 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leaves...	..	H.K.	6.35	7.53	9.06	10.13	1.06	3.45	3.06	5.06
KOWLOON	..	dep.	6.50	8.05	9.20	10.33	1.18	4.00	3.18	5.18
Hunghom	..	dep.	6.54	—	9.25	10.37	1.22	—	3.22	5.22
Yaumati	..	dep.	7.01	—	9.33	10.43	1.28	—	3.28	5.28
Shatin	..	dep.	7.18	—	9.48	10.57	1.40	—	3.47	5.40
Taipo	..	dep.	7.26	—	9.58	11.10	1.53	—	3.54	5.53
Taipo Market	..	dep.	7.31	—	10.06	11.16	1.57	—	3.58	5.57
Fanling	..	dep.	7.41	—	10.17	11.24	2.07	—	4.07	6.06
Sheungsh	..	dep.	7.45	—	10.21	11.28	2.11	—	4.11	6.10
Shum Chun	..	arr.	7.50	8.45	10.26	11.33	2.16	4.40	4.16	6.15
		dep.	—	8.51	10.30	—	—	4.45	—	—
SHEK LUNG	..	dep.	—	10.40	2.15	—	—	6.30	—	—
CANTON (	an)	arr.	—	11.	3.10	—	—	6.50	—	—

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.30	12.00	2.30	Shataukok dep.	10.21	1.05	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.25	12.55	3.15	Fanling arr.	11.15	2.00	5.55

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.
[782

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £18,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Tel. No. 200.

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.
[1846

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

(EX MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS).

A1., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	83 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 „	24 „	34 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lifting Power	7,700 tons.	12,000 tons.	16,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken	460 feet.	490 feet.	470 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	56 „	66 „	98 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken	22 „	26 „	30 „

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 383 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 66 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 „ 0 „
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application.
[906

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO. LTD. QUEEN'S BUILDINGS HONGKONG. OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency $11.00 and Chinese Currency $11.80 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels will also be issued

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG.
WEDNESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"
THURSDAY, 5TH DECEMBER, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"
FRIDAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "HONAM"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—s.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
s.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted.)
s.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.
1451

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

NEW BOOKS.

The Anzac Pilgrim's Progress—Ballads of the Australian Army, by Lance-Corporal Cobber	$ 2.50
Economy of Energy, by Eustace Miles	3.50
Roving and Fighting: Adventures under Four Flags, by Major E. S. O'Reilly	7.50
A Nation in Trained Arms or a Militia? By Lieut-General Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven	2.75
While Paris Laughed, by Leonard Merrick	4.00
Glorious Exploits of the Air, by Edgar Middleton	1.40
Slaves of the Huns, The Experiences of two Girls of Lille	1.75
What is this Spiritualism, by Horace Leaf	3.50
PEAR'S ANNUAL with Three Plates	1.40
An Alphabet of the War	.90
Fields and Battlefields by 4 (R.A.M.C.)	3.50
Resentment Poems, by Alec Waugh	2.50
The Darkest Hour, by Irene Rutherford McLeod	3.50
German War Profits and the German Formula, by Andre Cheradame	1.40
Warriors and Statesmen, from the Gleanings of the late Earl Brassey	6.00
Japan or Germany—The Inside Story of the Struggle in Siberia, by Frederic Coleman	3.00
The Reality of Psychic Phenomena, by W. J. Crawford	4.50
Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students, by Julius B. Cohen	36.50
Shop Management and Systems, by Franklin D. Jones	6.00
Mechanisms and Mechanical Movements, by Franklin D. Jones	6.00
First-Fruits: A Series of Meditations, by Sister Mary Philip	1.75
For Dauntless France: An Account of Britain's Aid to the French Wounded and Victims of the War, by Laurence Binyon	7.50
Plane Tales from the Skies, by "Wing Adjutant	1.75

NOVELS.

The Child Market, by Gertie Wentworth-James	4.00
The Love of an Unknown Soldier, Found in a Dug-out	2.40
The Stolen Statesman, by William Le Queux	2.40
Askew's Victory, by Harold Bindloss	1.75
Patricia Brent, Spinster	1.75
Lieutenant Bones, by Edgar Wallace	1.75
The Best in Life, by Muriel Hine	1.75
Stealthy Terror, by John Ferguson	1.75
A Beggar in Purple, by Andrew Soutar	1.75

[183

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

SS. "COLOMBIA"	Dec. 4th.
SS. "ECUADOR"	Jan. 23rd, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.
83

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—
"AERATED WATER PLANT,"
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,
or
Care of General Post Office,
Box No. 320.
[3746

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 123, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.
837

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.
114

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL
MANAGER.
[33

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above sea level.

15 Minutes from landing stage.

Under the management of
MRS. BLAIR.
465

THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO: E. EYLES.
[1844

PALACE HOTEL. KOWLOON
Corner of Haiphong and Nankow Roads.
Tel. K. 3. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to:

J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.
2573]

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Sole Proprietors of

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTAKE KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW KANADA, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI and OYUBARI Coal Mines.

Agents for SAKITO Coal.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKYO.

Branches and Representatives: NAGASAKI KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KUBE KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOCK PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON and NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—
HONGKONG, "IWASAKI,"
HAIPHONG, CANTON, "IWASAKISAL."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Osaka.

For particulars apply to—
S. SAYEKI, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
1953

Oscar Saenger and the Victrola will teach you how to Sing

Victor Records now offer a course in vocal training by Oscar Saenger, America's greatest and most successful vocal teacher. The course is complete in twenty lessons on ten double-faced Victor Records—and is a practical, efficient system for teaching people how to sing.

If you are a student of vocal music, or a singer aspiring for higher things, or if you have an untrained voice of promise, you can now develop your talents under the direction of Oscar Saenger. The course is for both masculine and feminine voices, and there is a separate set of records for each of the following:—Soprano, Mezzo-Soprano, Tenor, Baritone and Bass.

Oscar Saenger Course in Vocal Training can be obtained here—

$55.00 per set

LESS 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S

HONGKONG.



Summit COLLARS

When a man first "discovers" Summit Collars he experiences a satisfaction which he had hardly thought possible He finds just his right style in just his fitting——just the things that really matter in collars. If you have not done so, "discover" Summit Collars to-day.

"SUMMIT" COLLAR AND SHIRT BOOKLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

[103

BIG BEN



THE No. 1 ALARM CLOCK

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

[2230

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LA MINERVA CIGARS

have that purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers Established in the year 1883, and with all the experience and wisdom gained in the manufacture of Cigars for over thirty years' it is not to be wondered at that these cigars are so popular. They are manufactured from the most carefully selected leaf grown in the fields of Isabela province in the valley of Cagayan.

IN GREAT ASSORTMENT, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:—

Fancy Tales,	Monarcas,	Reina Maria,
Imperiales,	Perfectos,	Epicures,
Ministros,	Estrellas,	Panetelas,
Army and Navy,	Lords of England.	

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[1361

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

Including the Movement of the Local Markets

24 PAGES 24 PAGES! 24 PAGES

SUN YAT-SEN'S APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

"SAVE DEMOCRACY IN CHINA AS YOU HAVE DONE IN EUROPE."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has sent the following telegram to President Wilson:—

I congratulate you on the complete victory you have gained over Militarism in this world-war. You have done the greatest service to civilization and democracy since the world began.

When you advised China to join you in the war last year, I strongly objected because I knew that the Militarists in my country would surely utilize the occasion to struggle Democracy in China. My prediction has, unfortunately, turned out true.

In the summer of last year, while the question of joining the war was before our National Assembly, the Boxer chief Chang Hsun undertook a coup d'etat, under the secret order of the then Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, to force the abolition of Parliament and to effect the restoration of the Manchu Emperor. Thus they intended to crush Democracy at one stroke. But this act was not welcomed by all the Powers and was bitterly resented by the people of China. Tuan Chi-jui saw that the movement was foredoomed to failure, and so he changed front at once by joining the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang, who was already marching with his brigade on Peking to fight the Monarchists. Tuan Chi-jui established himself the chief of this anti-monarchist movement and thus pretended to be the saviour of the Republic.

Immediately after hearing of the restoration of the Monarchy and the overthrow of the Republic, I left Shanghai on the 5th July, 1917, with a part of the Chinese Navy for Canton with a view to fighting the Monarchists; but on arriving at my destination all the work I had intended to do had been done already, apparently, by Tuan Chi-jui. I congratulated him for this patriotic action and advised him to restore the Parliament at once. To my disappointment he ignored my advice and, to my surprise, I further discovered that he was at the bottom of Chang Hsun's Boxer movement to destroy foreign institutions and to uphold the Manchus.

I then took steps, upon my own responsibility, to reconvene the Parliament at Canton. At first I was strongly opposed by the Militarists in the South also, but, realizing that public opinion was with me, they let me have my way. The people of Canton welcomed my proposal, and the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly at once sent out invitations to the members of Parliament in all the provinces to come to Canton, and they responded enthusiastically. The Southern Militarists, finding the Constitutional Movement so strongly supported by the people, dared not openly come to terms with the North, but they conspired to overthrow Democracy in the South as well. Thus, after a year labouring under unutterable difficulties, I finally succeeded in getting the Parliament into quorum, which consisted of the majority of both the Houses. During that interval the North sent expedition after expedition to crush the South. Thus the Southern Militarists were compelled to fight for the Constitutional Cause with my followers purely in self-defence, although they were not working under my direction. This is the real cause of the war forced by the Northern Militarists upon the South. But it is not a war between the North and the South as commonly supposed to be, for half the number of the members of the Parliament in Canton now are from the North. It is in fact a war between Militarism and Democracy, pure and simple. The Northern Militarists knowing well that our cause is just and that we cannot be subjugated by them, created a bogus Parliament in order to counteract the one elected by the people, to gain public opinion in their territory, and thus to throw dust into the eyes of the foreign Powers.

Since the change of the cabinet in Japan, the supply of money and arms to the North has been stopped. Being left helpless, the Northern Militarists now make overtures to the South for a compromise on condition that both the bogus and the true Parliament be dissolved and the official posts of the Republic redistributed. The Southern Militarists welcome this idea as it enables them to divide the Nation's property among themselves and to crush the people's rights. It is officially given out from Peking that the United States want China to cease internal war, and that if the South does not agree to the terms, the Militarists will bring American pressure upon the South. Thus, when the world was at war we were accused as anti-war; now, when peace is dawning, we shall likely soon be accused as anti-peace by the Militarists. We have fought against overwhelming odds and against Japanese money and arms and yet survive, but if the United States' moral and physical forces are to be misused as the Japanese by the Peking Militarists against an oppressed people, the hope of Democracy in China is gone.

Therefore I am compelled to appeal to you personally for the sake of Justice, Democracy, and Peace, in China, and made known to you our peace terms. We insist all along upon one condition only —that is, our Parliament must have full liberty to perform its proper functions. If this simple, reasonable and moderate condition is denied us, we will fight on despite whatever pressure the Peking Militarists may bring upon us. For this Parliament was won by the blood of the martyrs of our Revolution, and is the foundation of the Republic. Moreover, this was the Parliament duly authorised to formulate and adopt a permanent Constitution for the Republic. Until this special duty is fulfilled, and the new Constitution promulgated, it cannot be dissolved. When Yuan Shih-kai was preparing his way to the Imperial throne, he abruptly abolished this Parliament. Then the people rose and defeated him. This is now the second time that we are fighting for the same Parliament. And this very Parliament was first recognised by the United States through your own goodself. May I not look to you now to save Democracy in China as you have done in Europe, by saying just a word for the oppressed people of China to the Peking Militarists, that the Parliament which you have recognized must be respected?

(Signed) SUN YAT-SEN.

—Shanghai Gazette.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED TO CO-OPERATE.

A conference was held recently in London between representatives from the Federation of British Industries, who are dealing specially with the housing question so far as it applies to the large industrial centres, and representatives from the Labour side of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed.

The discussion ranged round a scheme for supporting Public Utility Societies as a means of helping to provide housing accommodation, the proposal being to encourage their formation as an addition to municipal and national housing schemes, it being realised that the longer the war continues the greater difficulty there will be for the State or local authorities to undertake the whole responsibility for the provision of the necessary accomodation.

It was suggested that this form of society is peculiarly well suited for the provision of housing accommodation for several reasons, among them being that it will enable employers to contribute by means of loan stock towards the provisions of accommodation for their workpeople without involving the disadvantages of the "tied house system," in which employees are housed in houses owned by the employers. Moreover, it makes it possible for the control and management of the houses to be in the hands not of the employees but of a Joint Committee on which the tenants, local Trade Unions, contributors of capital, and others keenly interested in social up-liftment can be represented. It will enable several employers in a district to join together, where acting independently they would probably not be in a financial position to take any action at all. The whole of the advantages of the Public Utility Societies would thus accrue, the working man would retain his independence, the master would realise that his men were housed in satisfactory conditions, and the whole of the community would benefit by the general social up-liftment.

The financial side of the scheme was fully discussed, and finally the scheme was adopted, the Labour representatives present agreeing to help in every possible way.

The conference decided to ask Mr. Hayes Fisher to receive a deputation before the Government Housing Scheme is definitely adopted.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The Treasurer of the above Fund acknowledges gratefully the following contributions for the period ended December 3rd:—

D. Macdonald	$ 10	
P. P. Wodehouse	10	
Staff, E. E. T. C.	16	
"W. C. F."	300	
W. J. Pringle	5	
A. Denison	5	
H. Hancock	10	
E. W. Hamilton	5	
A. Ritchie	10	
H. A. Nesbit	5	
R. Sedgwick	5	
"C. D. W."	10	
D. M. Ross	10	
H. W. Bird	10	
E. Davidson	5	
C. S. Archbutt	10	
A. Forbes	5	
R. Sutherland	10	Oct. and Nov.
W. M. Humphreys	15	Oct. and Dec.
G. E. Stewart	10	
J. H. Brister	5	
E. Grant-Smith	3	
J. C. Nixon	3	
"A friend"	5	
L. N. Leefe	10	
F. A. Wells	5	
Mr. Justice Gompertz	5	
P. C. Potts	5	
P. S. Cassidy	3	
M. Maas	5	
A. E. Crapnell	5	
W. A. Butterfield	10	Oct. and Nov.
G. M. Young	5	
A. Galloway	5	
Ross Thomson	10	
J. W. Taylor	5	
H. F. Campbell	5	
W. A. Dowley	50	Jan. and May, 1919
Staff, As. Pet. Co.	60	
G. Hastings	5	
*H. Young	10	
Total	$685	

*Donation; others, monthly subscriptions.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

SPEECH BY LIEUT.-COL. WARD, M.P., C.M.G.

Speaking at a banquet given at Irkutsk in honour of the 25th Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Ward, M.P., C.M.G., said:—

"I almost forgot that I am a Member of Parliament and a Representative of a definite party which is fighting for its principles and for the amelioration of the conditions, under which the class from which it is drawn, lives. Previous to the war, England was divided into several camps and had in its Government parties which were strongly at variance one with the other. This condition of hostility led the Central Powers to believe that they could use our dissensions in order to further their aims. But something quite different occurred. Picture yourselves a married couple who are forever quarrelling and bickering, who to all seeming are enemies; but let a third party interfere in their domestic relations, then the quarrel immediately ends with bad results to the third party. That is what happened in England. As soon as Belgium was occupied and Germany had declared that an International Treaty was only a "scrap of paper," on August 4th, 1914, Parliament resolved to declare war, which showed that in England there existed no parties, no differences of class, and no hostile camps. Workmen, capitalists, peasants, aristocrats, all remembered that they were Britons, that on each was laid the duty of defending his country and that all alike might be killed by a bullet. England never prepared to make war especially on the Continent. Surrounded on the sea by a mighty fleet and relying on the patriotism of her population, Great Britain could remain unafraid of an invasion of her territory and for this reason maintained an army of only 160,000 men —a number which would barely suffice to constitute a "sector" of front here in Siberia. But he who thought of threatening and dared to declare that a Treaty to which we had affixed our signature was neither more nor less than a "scrap of paper" thereby insulted the national feeling of all British citizens.

All internal dissensions died down in an instant. Only one phrase was to be heard dominating the whole country "Citizens to arms." From that moment we representatives of various parties all forgot internal politics. This does not, of course, mean that we have for ever forsaken discussions and disagreements. As soon as the war is over various differences of opinion will appear anew and again we shall be transformed into politicians.

I noticed at to-day's banquet that the band several times played our national song "Rule Britannia." Perhaps they think this is our national hymn, or may be there is a hidden *"arriere pensie"* that the words of our hymn "God save the King" are not consonant with the democratic form of our Government, with the democratic feelings of Russia, and with the feelings of those who are taking part in to-day's feast. For this reason I take it upon myself to declare that, strange as this may appear, we, the representatives of a democratic State, have a democratic form of Government and a King, whose throne is certainly more secure than that of any other monarch in the world. All citizens in England, although loving and respecting their Chief Representative, nevertheless govern themselves and have the most democratic form of Government. Therefore, to-morrow at the parade you shall hear how the soldiers of a democratic State execute their national hymn, since with us in England the one does not interfere with the other. With us the King rules and the people govern, and all work for the good of Great Britain.

Travelling on the Siberian Railway I noticed at several stations the Bolshevik red flag, but nowhere did I see the Russian national colours. On my demanding of several station-masters the removal of the flag of Russia's shame and to my enquiry as to the whereabouts of and the reason for not showing the national flag, the station-masters could give me no satisfactory answers. The impression conveyed was that the Russians are ashamed of their national flag, and that this shame is the result of the revolution. If we in England experienced twenty revolutions, we should never forget that we are English and should never be ashamed of our national flag, emblem of the unity of our nation. I told those stations masters that if the Russians were ashamed of being Russian and did not, perhaps, wish to have a State of their own, a Russian Government and flag of their own, then that vacancy might be filled and its official buildings surmounted by the flag of a country whose citizens had not forgotten their unity.

For the first time during the whole of my stay in Russian I find myself in the company of Russians who feel a desire to reconstruct their native land, to restore order there so that Russia may again take her place among the great Powers of Europe with equal rights to theirs. We English cannot be other than pleased at this; our presence here has only one aim —to prevent the disintegration of Russia and to assist in rebuilding once more the Russian State. It is all the same to us what the form of government may be—Monarchy or Republic; but if the leaders of Russia wish to take as a model the old English Parlinment which has been in existence since the XIth century and throughout its long life has worked out its constitution to what, from our point of view, is the best form, then we can only welcome this decision and will not refuse such assistance as lies in our power. But it must only not be forgotten that the Government, whatever its nature may be—Republic or Monarchy—must rule the country with a firm hand and not allow diseased elements to shatter the life of the State. Our British democratic government is, may be, more strict than any autocratic government, but it brings into line elements which make for disruption and if for this purpose the police, the sword and the gallows are insufficient, then an army devoted to the State gives assistance at the required moment.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

I repeat that it is not our business what decision Russian citizens take. There is only one thing I ought to say—it is that the citizens of Great Britain hope and wish to see Russia again great, powerful, mighty, and morally strong, and that she should again resume her rightful place among the Great Powers of the world.

Colonel Ward's speech made a very good impression everywhere in Siberia. It was reprinted in almost all the papers of Siberia.—*Peking and Tientsin Times.*

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LTD.

PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION AND INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

The following circular has been issued to the shareholders of this Company by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., general managers:—

Dear Sir (*or* Madam),—As foreshadowed in the Chairman's speech at the annual meeting on the 20th October, 1917, and as further referred to in the Chairman's speech at the annual meeting on the 28th November last, your General Managers, with the approval of the Consulting Committee, now recommend that the Company be reconstructed and its capital increased. The desirability of the reconstruction fully appears in the speeches of the Chairman above referred to, copies of which are enclosed.

A print of the notice convening the first extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of passing the necessary resolutions in connection with the proposed reconstruction is sent herewith. The resolutions will be found set out in the notice.

The rights of the shareholders in the present Company, if the resolutions are passed, will be to receive a Five-Dollar share in the new Company credited as fully paid up in respect of each share in the present Company held by them and to a preferential allotment co-extensive with their shareholding in the present Company in respect of the shares to be issued by the new Company for cash.

It is anticipated that the great majority of the shareholders of the present Company will desire to avail themselves of this right to subscribe for cash shares in the new Company. In so far as this right may not be taken advantage of, an opportunity to subscribe for the surplus shares will be given to those shareholders who exercise their right to subscribe for cash shares.

The China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., the holders of the debentures issued by the Company, have agreed to accept debentures in the new Company in substitution for the existing debentures.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to point out, that the resolution for winding-up is merely part of the machinery for effecting what is desired, and will not involve any disturbance of the business, since the new or reconstructed Company will step into the shoes of the existing Company as from the 1st August, 1918.

A copy of the agreement referred to in the resolutions, and the proposed Memorandum and Articles of the new Company, can be inspected at any time at the office of the Company's solicitors, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston.

The resolutions, if passed, will—as stated in the notice—be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary general meeting of the Company which will be subsequently convened.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1918.

CHOCOLATES IN COURT.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM WISEMAN'S CAFE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a partner and a baker of the Victoria Cafe were charged with receiving stolen goods belonging to the Wiseman's Cafe.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defendants, and Mr. D. M. Goodall watched the case on behalf of Wiseman's Cafe.

Sergeant Airis stated that 50 pounds of chocolate, valued at $40, belonging to Wiseman's Cafe had been stolen from the cafe during the last two months. Finding this leakage continuing, the management marked a number of chocolates. On information received the Police visited the Victoria Cafe and arrested the two defendants. The premises were searched, and the cholocates were found. It was alleged that the baker had received the stolen chocolates and had handed them over to the partner.

Mr. Lo complained that it was unfair to the defendants not to give specific dates on which the chocolates were received. He applied for a remand.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-morrow, fixing bail at $100 each.

KIDNAPPING CASE.

MAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged on remand, with kidnapping a little boy.

It was alleged that defendant met the little boy in the country and enticed him away to Hongkong where both lived for several days. The boy was subsequently taken to Yaumati with the intention of being sold, when the Police, acting on information received, arrested the defendant.

Mr. Wood committed defendant for trial at the December Criminal Sessions.

THE MURDER OF SERGEANT LINFIELD.

INDIAN CONSTABLE IN THE DOCK.

HIS HEART IS AS BLACK AS HIS FACE."

The hearing was resumed at the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, of the case in which Sardullah Khan, an Indian constable attached to the Royal Naval Yard Police, was charged with the murder of Sergeant Harry Linfield, of the same force.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., prosecuted. The prisoner was undefended.

The evidence given on the previous day showed that the prisoner and Sergeant Linfield were both on duty at the Naval Depot, in Kowloon, on November 18th, and that shortly before midnight the report of a firearm was heard and the Sergeant was seen staggering across the bridge towards the European quarters. He collapsed before any assistance could be given and never regained consciousness, the cause of death being haemorrhage due to a bullet wound in the abdomen. After that a number of shots were heard.

Continuing his evidence yesterday, Sergt. George said: I went to the telephone office and telephoned to the doctor and other police officers, and to the Naval Yard, Hongkong, for help. I also met the other Indian Sergeant and asked him where prisoner was. He replied that he did not know.

Mr. King: After telephoning, what did you do?—Witness: I came out of the office and then heard a shot fired. Neither myself nor Sergeant Titmas knew from what direction the shot had come. Sergeant Titmas was carrying a lamp. When I left the office and went to the bridge I heard two shots fired in succession.

Have you any idea at what targets the shots were being aimed?—No.

After those two shots what happened?—Inspector Churcher and a party from Hongkong arrived; also Inspector Gordon, of the Water Police, and party. I then went to issue arms to the second patrol. It might then have been midnight. On my way round I picked up a policeman's uniform cape, bearing the number 123, between the torpedo-workshop and the boiler house. That is prisoner's number.

Were there many other shots you heard that night?—Several; I cannot say the number. They were fired at intervals of ten minutes or so; after midnight the intervals became longer. After issuing ammunition to the second patrol I went to the main gate. The Indian constable on No. 5 beat is not armed, but the Indian constables on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 are armed. These men are on beat on the sea-front. Nos. 1 and 3 beats are run by one constable, who brings his rifle down but does not carry it while on beat. His rifle is kept in the office, and that was the rifle which disappeared. No ammunition, however, is issued to him. On the night in question prisoner was on Nos. 1 and 3 beats. The rifle found in his possession belonged to I. P.-c. 98.

Where did he get the rifle from?—From the office. Prisoner had another rifle.

The Magistrate: Did you inspect the patrol when they went on duty?—Witness: No; I was not on duty.

Then the rifle the prisoner carried was not the one assigned to him?—No.

Do they have any ammunition given at the barracks?—No; each man goes to the armoury to get his rifle and ammunition, which are kept under lock and key.

The constable who is assigned No. 3 beat receives no ammunition from anybody?—No.

Mr. King: Who doles out the ammunition from the armoury?—Witness: An Indian sergeant.

Who is responsible for the 50 rounds of ammunition in the bandolier?—The European sergeant on duty.

The Magistrate: That is to say, the bandolier is to be used for an emergency, and is kept day and night in the office under the charge of a European sergeant on duty, who takes it over from the sergeant who was on duty before him?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. King: As far as you know, did any of the Police or guard fire any shot that night?—Witness: No.

The Magistrate: Is it a fact that no shots were fired, except by prisoner?

Mr. King: Yes, that is my case.

Mr. King: Did you know from what directions the shots came after midnight?—Witness: They seemed to come from the Naval coaling depot.

The Magistrate: After issuing arms what did you do?—Witness: I joined Commander Myburgh's party and was under his orders. Commander Myburgh arrived between midnight and 1 a.m. The next morning I went on the roof of coal shed No. 20, and crossed it and other sheds till I reached No. 17 shed. I found a uniform turban of the Indian Police of the Naval Yard, but did not identify it as belonging to anybody. Crossing over from 17 to 18 shed I found an empty cartridge case; on the roof of shed No. 10 I found three other spent cartridge cases. They were of similar calibre to those used by the Naval Yard Police. I left the cartridges where they were and two or three days later I took Inspector Gordon to the spot and he collected the cartridges and turban.

Mr. King: Had the defendant and the deceased been on duty together before?—Witness: On several occasions.

Had you ever heard of any quarrel or ill-feeling between them?—No.

Can you suggest any reason why the prisoner should have shot the deceased?—No.

Prisoner: Sergeants George and Linfield, when they are on duty, never see the No. 3 beat patrolled.

Witness: I have always found beat No. 3 properly patrolled.

Prisoner: The constable follows his choice as to the direction of the patrol.

The Magistrate: He is trying to suggest that a constable could do as he liked.

Witness: No; he has to follow instructions.

Prisoner: The cape that was dropped by me was found in No. 2 fire-box.

Witness: No; about eight or nine feet away from the fire-box.

Prisoner: I do not know by whom the cartridges and the turban were placed on the roof; it was not done by me. The number of rounds fired by me was seven or eight. I never fired more than that. When I came to the main gate I found the rifle unloaded and ten or twelve rounds taken away; I did not take them away.

Mr. King: When the constable on No. 1 beat puts the rifle in the office, is it loaded or unloaded?—Witness: Unloaded.

PRISONER RESENTED A FANCIED WRONG.

The Indian Sergeant-Major said: Early in the morning of November 19th, I was called up to go to Kowloon, and when I got there I went round the depot with Commander Myburgh, Inspector Churcher, and others. I explained to the Indians on duty what they had to do.

Mr. King: Did you see prisoner?—Witness: Not at that time. I heard shots fired while I was going along with Commander Myburgh. Later, I went to the coal sheds with the Commander. At the coal sheds Commander Myburgh instructed me to shout to the prisoner, No. 123, to come down and surrender. There was no reply to my first shout, which was at about 4 a.m. We then went from the front to the back of the sheds, and there I shouted to prisoner at the top of my voice to surrender. I then received a reply, the voice issuing from the direction of the sea-front. I could not understand what prisoner said. I informed Commander Myburgh. We then went back to the sea-front, and once more I invited prisoner to surrender. Prisoner replied: "I am here." I then asked him: "Do you know who I am?" Prisoner replied: "Yes; you are the Sergeant-major." I told him that I was along with the Commander, and that the Commander had asked me to tell him not to create any more trouble, but to give himself up. I told him, further, that if he had had any quarrel with the sergeant he should have complained to the Inspector before making all this trouble. In reply to this, prisoner said: "I could have seen the Commander or the Inspector, but I have been very unjustly treated." After this prisoner said: "I am not a bad man, but my name has been made bad by untrue complaints." I replied: "I did not hear any untrue complaints against you, and I have not heard anybody say that you are bad." I then told him to inform me how he had been ill-treated, and who gave him a bad name. He replied: "Some one has written to the Commander from outside against me. The Commander has read the letter, but after doing so he did not enquire into it, but sent the letter to the Press. That letter has been published in the newspaper and my bad name is known by this means to everyone, and I feel very much ashamed." The Commander asked me (witness) what prisoner was saying. I informed him of my conversation, and then the Commander instructed me to tell defendant not to make a long story of the matter but to come down and surrender himself. I told this to prisoner, who replied: "How can I come down? It is better to kill myself than to come down. If the Commander makes me a promise." What the promise was, added witness, I do not know. The Commander replied that he could not make any promise, but if the prisoner came down he would be handed over to the Police. I explained the Commander's statement to the prisoner, who, during the whole of this time, could not be seen. At this stage another Indian sergeant came along and he said: "The prisoner is on the roof of the coal shed." I called out to the prisoner again, and he repeated his previous statement and did not come down. The next time I saw him was when he was in custody, in charge of P.-c. Carter.

Mr. King: How long after?—Witness: About 5 a.m. or so.

Prisoner: I have many questions to ask him. The first thing I want to say is that his heart is as black as his face. From the time he was appointed sergeant-major and the time I enlisted in the Police I have had nothing to do with him. At the time the sergeant-major came to the front, I was on the side of the roof facing the Canton road, as I was thirsty and was searching for water. I did not see the sergeant-major.

At this stage, Mr. Wood asked prisoner to defer further questions till this afternoon, and remanded the case.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

AN ARTFUL CONTRIVANCE.

The artifices and devices of an opium smuggler to export opium from the Colony, are many and ingenious. An attempt was made by a smuggler on Monday to export 30 taels of opium, valued at about $400, without a permit. The man was arrested on board the *Kaju Maru*, bound for Saigon, and when his box was searched the opium was found concealed in a cleverly-contrived compartment in the cover.

When charged at the Magistracy before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the man stated that the box did not belong to him, but to another man whom he did not know.

Mr. Wolfe replied that he was satisfied that the box belonged to defendant and fined him $2,500 with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

On a charge of being in unlawful possession of a quantity of morphine, the same man was fined $100.

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged, on remand, with being in unlawful possession of 300 rounds of ammunition and a mauser pistol.

Mr. E. L. Agassiz appeared for the defendant.

A Chinese *lukong* stated that he went on board a steamer moored off the wharf and noticed defendant standing on the deck with something in his hand. As soon as defendant noticed witness he went to the engine-room. Witness followed, and arrested defendant, who was carrying the ammunition and the pistol in a piece of cloth.

Mr. Wood: What were you searching for?—Witness, after some deliberation, replied that he was searching passengers' luggage for contraband.

Defendant stated that he was a fireman on board the steamer. While he was in the engine-room the *lukong* came in with a parcel and asked him what it contained. Witness replied that he did not know. The *lukong* then arrested him. The ammunition did not belong to witness.

Mr. Wood discharged the defendant.

ARMED LAUNCH IN BRITISH WATERS.

CARGO OF SALT WHICH MISCARRIED.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, Chan Choi, the mistress of a fishing boat, pleaded guilty to having committed a breach of the conditions of her licence by using her fishing boat for other than fishing purposes.

Sergeant Perkins said that at 8 p.m., on December 1st he was on duty on No. 2 Police launch at the entrance to Deep Bay when he saw some red signals being made by a launch carrying no lights. These signals were answered by the defendant's junk showing a white light. Witness followed up the launch until she got near the junk and then he called on the launch to stop. Instead of stopping, the launch made off at full speed. Witness put the search-light on her and saw that she was a big armed launch. When called upon to stop a second time the launch did so. Witness boarded her and found that she was a Police launch from Macao. She had seven armed men and a machine-gun on board. Witness escorted her out of British waters and then came back and took the junk into Tai O and arrested the defendant. The junk contained 700 piculs of salt and had cleared from Yaumati on November 29th as a fishing boat.

The defendant stated that a shopkeeper engaged her junk to carry salt which was loaded at Cap Sui Mun.

A fined of $50 was imposed, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

OPEN AFTER HOURS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese eating house-keeper was charged with keeping his restaurant open after hours.

Inspector Sullivan stated that while walking along Stanley Street, at 12.13 a.m. he saw two men eating in the shop.

Defendant stated that the two men had entered the shop at 11.55 p.m. and, as they were eating, he did not disturb them.

Mr. Wood fined defendant $10.

NEXT WEEK'S BOXING TOURNAMENT.

A RARE NIGHT'S SPORT EXPECTED.

Great interest is being evinced in the first boxing tournament of the season, which is being held at the City Hall on Saturday, December 14th, under the auspices of the Police Reserve, on behalf of the mother of the late Sergt. Linfield. A large number of contests have been arranged, several men of the Manchester Regiment having entered the list of competitors.

The main event is the 20-round contest for the Bantam Weight championship of the Colony. There will also be a 15-round contest for the Middleweight championship, and 4 six-round events as follows:—Welter-weight: Pte. Finlay (Army) *v.* Seaman Houching (Navy); Feather-weight: Pte. Windelken (Army) *v.* Seaman Danyers (Navy); Middle-weight: Seaman Brown (Navy) *v.* Pte. Morrison (Army); and Feather-weight: Gnr. Sainsbury (Army) *v.* Pte. Johnson (Army).

In the Bantam Weight championship—which has not been fought for years in Hongkong and has now lapsed—the opponents will be S. P. O. Amey, R.N., and Stoker Neighbours, R.N. The record of the former is as follows:—Beat Stoker Taylor in two rounds; beat Seaman "Shorty" Watts in the semi-final of the Chatham Shield (having to retire from the final owing to an injured hand and thus being unable to meet the winner, Seaman Grey, the well-known Army and Navy Feather-Weight); beat Macdonald, the fisherman's Bantam-Weight Champion of Aberdeen in two rounds; holder of the Norfolk and Suffolk Bantam-Weight Championship, 1911-13; beat Ernie Wilcock, the Feather-Weight Champion of Norfolk in four rounds; finalist in the Feather-Weight Championship for the Chatham Shield, 1913-14; semi-finalist in the Navy Championship at Portsmouth, 1913-14; narrowly beaten on points by Seaman Battershill; the Feather-Weight Champion of the Navy (in this fight he had to give away thirteen pounds); beat Stoker Sharp at Chatham in two rounds; beat Ahearn, Fly-Weight, in two rounds; drew with Seaman Marsden in six rounds at the Victoria Hall, Singapore, 1918; and several other competitions.

Stoker Neighbours, Amey's opponent, is very modest as to his record, of which he has not full particulars with him, but it may be mentioned that he won the Governor-General's Cup at Capetown this year and has been runner-up in the Navy and Marines Feather-Weight at Home. He also has several other wins to his credit.

Since some doubt appears to exist with regard to the title to the Middle-Weight Championship of the Colony, we give the following facts:—

Young (Puddy) Ahearn fought Stoker Atkinson, R.N., at the last Police Reserve boxing tournament for the Middle-Weight Championship of the Colony and won. Ahearn has now left the Colony, presumably for good, therefore his title to the Championship lapses, and it may be fought for by all-comers.

Booking opens at Messrs. Mountrie & Co.'s on Friday.

"HEATHER DAY" GOLF COMPETITIONS.

The result of the replayed ties over the St. Andrew's course on Monday was as follows:—

Ladies' championship, medal play.—1, Miss Wilkinson; 2, Mrs. Maitland.

Ladies' competition, medal play.—2, Mrs. A. Ritchie.

Bogey competition.—1, Mr. S. Evans; 2, Mr. H. A. Lammert.

Ladies' clock golf.—2, Lady Rees-Davies.

Men's clock golf.—Mr. W. R. Neighbour; 2, Mr. J. Hy.

The prizes for the various competitions are obtainable at Mr. Ritchie's office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings (opposite the Star Ferry Pier).

The Committee of the Golf Section of the Fair take this opportunity of thanking all those who assisted in the making of the course, who kindly donated prizes, and generally contributed to the success of the competitions.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The appropriate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 30th November is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 48 weeks.
This Year	$13 130	$662,947
Last Year	12 5 2	647,609
Increase	568	15,238

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

RELIABLE QUALITIES IN

GLOVES

FOR LADIES

JAEGER'S ALL-WOOL GLOVES
White and Natural, from $1.00 per pair

SUEDE FINISH COTTON GLOVES
White and Yellow $2.00 per pair

DENTS' KID AND SUEDE GLOVES
White, Grey, Black, Tan, from $3.00 per pair

WHITE 16-BUTT EVENING GLOVES $4.50 per pair

FOR GENTLEMEN

JAEGER'S WOOL GLOVES
White, Khaki, Natural, Black, from $1.00 per pair

NATURAL CHAMOIS LEATHER $2.75 per pair

DENTS' BROWN BUCKSKIN $6.00 per pair

" " " LINED WOOL $6.50 per pair

MOTOR GAUNTLETS LINED WOOL $9.50 per pair

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

MOTOR SCARVES.

18

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

WARM WINTER COMFORTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

HEAVY FLANNEL SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS.

UNDERWEAR IN ALL WEIGHTS & SIZES.

OVERCOATS, DRESSING-GOWNS, GLOVES,

SWEATERS, SOCKS, SLIPPERS, ETC.

EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.

SHING KEE CO.
SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
No. 22, Des Voeux Road West, HONGKONG

FOOK LEE & Co.
Established 1871.
IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING MATERIALS.
HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 2a, 2 & 4, Hillier Street. Phone 1174.
BRANCH OFFICE: York Building, Chater Road. Phone 1050.
PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

[2423

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Ecoster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.
THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 46, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1229.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 2288.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "Hingwah." 2227

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England).

WE HAVE This Day been appointed AGENTS for the above Company in Hongkong and are prepared to accept Fire Risks on Buildings and Merchandise at current rates.

HASTINGS, HODGE & Co,
Hongkong, December 3rd, 1918. [2759

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of $500,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on DECEMBER 5TH, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on DECEMBER 6TH, 1918.

Persons tendering to state alternatively

(a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on DECEMBER 6TH, 1918, required for each $1,000 Tientsin currency and/or

(b) The amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, Etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporated capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

T. M. SHERWIN, LIEUT.
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office.
Hongkong, December 18th, 1918. [2760

BOXING! BOXING!

CITY HALL, SATURDAY, DEC. 14TH, 1918 at 9 p.m. sharp.

UNDER the auspices of the HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE and under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., His Excellency Major General Ventris, G.O.C., His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, Commodore Gurner, R.N., Captain Edwards, R.N., His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, The Hon. Mr. Messer, Capt. Supt. of Police, E. D. C. Wolfe, Esq., First Police Magistrate.

SIX-ROUND WELTER-WEIGHT CONTEST.
Private Finlay v. Seaman Houching (Army). (Navy).

SIX-ROUND FEATHER-WEIGHT CONTEST.
Private Windelken v. Seaman Danyers (Army). (Navy).

SIX-ROUND MIDDLEWEIGHT CONTEST.
Seaman Brown v. Private Morrison (Navy). (Army).

SIX-ROUND FEATHER-WEIGHT CONTEST.
Gunner Sainsbury v. Private Johnson (Army). (Army).

SPECIAL FIFTEEN-ROUND CONTEST FOR THE MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.
Leading Seaman Lucas v. Stoker Saunders (Navy) (Navy)

EXTRA SPECIAL TWENTY-ROUND CONTEST FOR THE BANTAM-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.
Stoker Petty Officer Amey (Navy) v. Stoker Neighbours (Navy).

Profits to be handed to the widowed mother of the late SERGEANT LINFIELD, Naval Yard Police.

REFEREE:—H. J. GEDGE, Esq.

ORGANISERS:—Staff Inspector J. C. Wildin Police Reserve and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Commanding Hongkong Police Reserve.

SEATS:—RINGSIDE, $5; STALLS, First five rows, $3; Last three rows, $2; DRESS CIRCLE, First two rows, $2; Last four rows $1; PIT, $1.

NO SEATS AT HALF-PRICE. [3761

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. JAMES STEER, chronometer, clock and nautical instrument repairer, notifies his patrons that he has removed from No. 4, D'AGUILAR STREET, to No. 9, ICE HOUSE STREET.

s/- JAMES STEER. [3742

FOUND.

IN Kowloon, a long haired Black and Tan bite DOG. Breed uncertain. Licence No. 742.

Owner can have same by applying at the—
PALACE HOTEL, Kowloon. [3755

WANTED.

YOUNG CAPABLE NURSE for Child of 4 years.—Apply Box 84, c/o "Daily Press." [3734

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

BY kind permission of the Military Authorities a DANCE will be held on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, at 8.30 P.M., in the Cabaret Dance Hall, Murray Parade Ground. Tickets of admission, including Light Refreshment, at $2 per head, will be obtainable at the entrance. The Officials connected with Heather Day and the Fair request all Ladies who assisted in these functions to attend as their guests.

Any surplus funds after expenses are paid will go to St. Andrew's War Charities.

Late trams and ferries will be arranged.

There will be no auctions, raffles or other organisations.

The Refreshments will be supplied by the Hongkong Hotel.

P. TOD,
Hon. Secretary. [3750

"HEATHER DAY" RAFFLE.

	Winning Number.
Match-box	57
"R" Cushion	75
Tea Cosy Doll (won by G. Edgecombe) ...	136
Cushion "X"	20
Canaries	27
Cushion	17
Chatelaine	80

The above Articles may be had by applying to the "MATRON", Government Civil Hospital, during Office hours, i.e. 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. [3749

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

FANCY DRESS (CALICO) BALL

CITY HALL,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1918, 9 P.M.

TICKETS:—

Members of Police Reserve ... $3.
Non-Members $5.
Ladies Free.

Tickets may be obtained by or through members of the Police Reserve only. Applications must be made in person to the invitation Committee at Headquarters' Club on and after Tuesday, December 3rd, between the hours of 5 and 6 P.M. Applications by letter will not be attended to.

Calico Fancy Dress is not compulsory. Other Fancy Dress or Ordinary Evening Dress may be worn. Prizes will be given, however, only for the most original costumes made of Calico.

The issue of Tickets will close at latest on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10TH, but at an earlier date if necessary. [3737

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS of FREDERICK ALAN RIDEN late of the Public Works Department, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Executive Engineer, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 15th day of December, 1918.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send particulars of their claims in to the Undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 2nd day of December, 1918.

GOLDRING & PHILIPS,
Solicitors for the Executor,
St. George's Building,
Hongkong. [3756

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

MANAGERESS. [3539

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CAR. New six-cylinder 5-Passenger Touring. Driven only 1100 miles. Perfect condition. Will accept reasonable offer. Owner leaving Colony.

Apply— Box 3753,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [3753

ERECTOR

The Toy-like, structural Steel a Miniature of the

MECHANICAL WORLD

You will never grow tried of making Erector Models because it's the most

FASCINATING TOY in the world.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Toys, Postage Stamps, Flower and Vegetable Seeds, &c., &c.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
P. O. Box 620. HONGKONG 3845

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

To the
OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIME-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roof in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Lime-washed, but must be Cleansed.

The Board is prepared to limewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in these Divisions, OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th December, 1918.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the west.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Yaumati service Reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

D. DANBY,
Secretary.
Dated this 30th day of November, 1918. [3733

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50. [58

TO LET

GROUND TO LET.

AT WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.

Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
248, Des Voeux Road Central. [3747

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [3480

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. 3000

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

A HOUSE in Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [38

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 102, THE PEAK, Six Rooms Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.

Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department. [3002

WANTED.

HOUSE or FLAT, Furnished or Unfurnished, Peak & Upper Levels, from January.

Apply to—
J. W. WHITE,
P.W.D. [3752

INTIMATION

BULL DOG LIGHT ALE

Pints and Splits.

BULL DOG STOUT

Pints and Splits.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TEL. 16. [18

MARRIAGE.

WONG—CHAU.—At Hongkong, on Monday, December 2nd, Miss Chau Kong Siu, daughter of Mr. Chau Shui Lum, and Mr. Wong Yick Cho, son of the late Mr. Wong Ting Chan. [2758

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 4TH, 1918.

THE PREMIER ON THE PEACE TERMS.

IN his speech at Newcastle, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has made it clear that if he is returned to power as a result of the General Election—and there is not a shadow of doubt that he will be—Great Britain will join France and Belgium in adopting a "just, fearless and relentless" attitude towards the Germans at the Peace Conference. This attitude will not be dictated by a desire for vengeance but by a determination to show the world that the hideous crimes of which Germany has been guilty in wantonly provoking war and defying the Law of Nations cannot be committed with impunity. In the first place, Germany must defray the cost of the war to the utmost limit of her capacity. A few days ago, Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL expressed the opinion that the indemnity would "certainly not be less than two thousand millions sterling." Such, we believe, was the figure which the KAISER, in a moment of exaltation, named as the price which Great Britain was to be called upon to pay for her audacity in picking up the gage which he threw down to Civilisation. That was soon after the outbreak of hostilities, when he anticipated a speedy victory, and it seems not unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that something more will be demanded of Germany after a devastating campaign of more than four years' duration. The Municipal Council of Paris intends to suggest that Germany should be asked to repay, with interest, the war indemnity of £6,000,000 which was exacted from that City in 1871. At five per cent. compound interest this sum would now represent about £80,000,000. By the same method of calculation, the return of the indemnity levied on the French nation after the Franco-Prussian war would alone require the total mentioned by Mr. CHURCHILL. The expenditure of the Allies in the present war is estimated by the Federal Reserve Board of the United States at twenty thousand millions sterling, apart, of course, from the loss of trade and the wholesale destruction of property in Belgium, the north of France, Serbia, Poland, Rumania and Western Russia. That is a bill which, with all respect to the Belgian Minister, we doubt whether Germany could meet, despite the value of her mines and other natural wealth, and the postponement of interest on her war loans. At the same time she must not be allowed to evade her liabilities by proclaiming Rumania converted that country into a group of independent States, as though the Empire was a limited liability company. All the States were partners in a conspiracy. If they had succeeded in their designs they would have participated in the spoils, and, equally, having failed, they must be made to share the losses. We are not likely to allow ourselves to be influenced by any mawkish sentiment in dealing with our enemies when we remember how they bled the territories which they occupied. There is the evidence of the Allied Ministers at Jassy that the Treaty imposed upon Roumania converted that country into "a veritable convict settlement, where the entire population was condemned to hard labour for the benefit of the conquerors," and when the Roumanian delegates protested against the appalling conditions they were told that "they would appreciate their moderation when they knew those which would be imposed on the Western Powers after the victory of the Central Empires." No matter how severe the punishment may be it cannot be adequate, for the Germans can never be made to suffer the horrors which they have inflicted upon their helpless victims. It is comforting to learn, however, that there is a determination to insist upon those whose inordinate vanity was responsible for the war being rendered up to justice, regardless of their rank or position. There is not to be "one kind of justice for the poor wretched criminal and another for Kings and Emperors." The most eminent jurists in Gt. Britain and France are agreed that the Allied Governments are entitled to demand the surrender of the KAISER and of all persons who ordered or committed crimes covered by pre-war extradition treaties. There is, consequently, solid ground for hoping that the KAISER, whose concern for his own safety is in such pitiful contrast to his reckless disregard for the lives of others, may be torn from his hiding place and made to answer for his terrible iniquities in common with those who so barbarously ill-treated our fellow-countrymen in the prisoners' camps and deliberately sank hospital ships and foully murdered non-combatants of all ages and both sexes on the high seas. It is reassuring to learn, also, on the authority of the Prime Minister, that the "Germans domiciled in the United Kingdom will never again be allowed to betray the country," and that Germany will not be allowed to revive her industries by dumping cheap goods into the United Kingdom. In the House of Lords, it will be remembered, Viscount CAVE stated, a few days ago, that all interned Germans would be repatriated, and that the Government would introduce a Bill empowering them to exclude foreigners and to differentiate between nationals of different countries. He added that his own opinion was that no German should be allowed to land on British soil. It begins to look, therefore, as though the views expressed by the residents of this Colony at the Theatre Royal eighteen months ago are to-day meeting with general acceptance.

The gold match-box raffled by Mrs. Barlow at the Scottish Women's Stall was won by Ticket No. 160.

Two residential bungalows in Upper Albert Road are being demolished next month, as part of a scheme for the erection of a further extension of St. Paul's School.

Commodore and Mrs. Garner have issued invitations for an "At Home" to be held on board the *Tamar* on December 18th, from 9 to 12 p.m. There will be music and dancing

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday:—Diphtheria, two (one death); paratyphoid fever, one. A case of enteric fever was reported in the Colony on Sunday and Monday.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Sergeants of the 88th Company R.G.A. Sergeant' Mess had a very pleasant outing to Macao last week-end. The weather was ideal and the trip much enjoyed. Tiffin and tea were served on board. The party wish to express thanks to the Services' Entertainment Fund for a grant and to the Steamboat Company for kindly making a reduction of rates.

The s.s. *Van Cloon* came into Hongkong, yesterday morning from Singapore with a number of cases of small-pox among the Chinese passengers on board. The vessel has been moored in the Quarantine Station, and the strictest measures are being taken to prevent the spread of infection. Passengers for Hongkong were only allowed to land after being vaccinated. She carried 1,525 Chinese passengers.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, December 3rd.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND PEACE.

In view of the importance of the forthcoming Peace Conference in Europe, the Military Government held a special meeting yesterday to consider whether they have any right to send a representative to it. The matter will be submitted to Parliament.

The Government also discussed the question of internal peace and has sent a telegram to the President in Peking stating that they have long hoped for peace, and that all the disputes might be settled according to law.

PRO-GERMAN-CHINESE.

It is reported that the Allied Ministers in Peking have advised the Peking Government not to offer any appointments in the Government service to pro-German-Chinese. It is pointed out that those who opposed the declaration of war on Germany last year are regarded as pro-German-Chinese.

BRITISH STEAMERS THREATENED.

It is reported that certain bandits have sent letters to the steamers belonging to the British firm, Yan Wo Hong, demanding the payment of $1,000 by each of the steamers within 10 days, failing which they will be attacked.

DENIALS.

We are informed that the American representative, who was sent by President Wilson to mediate the North and South of China, has arrived at Shanghai. He has denied that the American Government will interfere in the internal unrest in China, but said that it will advise the two parties to unite.

The Japanese Consul in Shameen has denied that any loan will be offered to the Tuchun of Fukien by the Taiwan Bank, as was reported.

A MODERN CHINESE WEDDING.

CHAU—WONG.

At the Happy Retreat, on Monday, the wedding took place of Miss Chau Kong Siu, daughter of Mr. Chau Shui Lum, and Mr. Wong Yick Cho, son of the late Mr. Wong Ting Tsan, a prominent official in Canton. The bridesmaids were Miss Rose Cheung (daughter of Mr. Cheung Sam Woo) and Miss Sophia Lam. The bridegroom was supported by Professor Wright, of the University, and there was a very large attendance of friends of the bride and bridegroom.

Congratulatory addresses were read by Mr. Chan Kwan Po, and then happy and complimentary speeches were made by Professor Middleton Smith, Messrs. Tsang King Han, Dr. Ong Huck Chye, Cheam Kim Cheang, and other friends. All the speakers mentioned the very high esteem in which the bridegroom is held at the University, where he has occupied such prominent positions in the student life as secretary of the University Union, secretary of the Arts Association, and chairman of the Literary Society. It was also mentioned that the bride has earned a high reputation in Chinese literary circles for original poems. She is also an artist.

The wedding was carried out in the new style, the bride and bridegroom exchanging rings and bowing to each other, their guardians and the gathering. Their guardians and Mr. Li Chi Hsi, who conducted the ceremony, gave them instructive addresses full of good advice.

In the evening a dinner was held at the Hongkong Hotel, West Point, at which about 150 guests assembled, including several Chinese young ladies. The bride and bridegroom were present. Prof. Hinton, in a very happy speech, proposed the health of the newly-wedded couple, and several other speeches were made. The wedding was especially noticeable as a sign of the changes in custom, even in domestic affairs, which are coming over Chinese life.

THE WAR.

RENEWED GERMAN OFFENSIVE IMPOSSIBLE.

CONSUMMATION OF ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

HOLLAND APPEALS FOR RETURN OF REQUISITIONED SHIPS.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

LONDON, December 1st.

A Havas message says:—

The French will occupy Mayence and the chief crossings of the Rhine being in British, French and American possession, any resumption of the offensive by the Germans is practically impossible.

HOLLAND'S FOOD PROBLEM.

FEEDING OF A MILLION REFUGEES.

NEW YORK, December 1st.

M. Cremer, the new Netherlands Minister, declared that ships are badly needed to carry food to Holland, which is feeding a million refugees out of her own scanty store.

PROBABILITY OF EARLY RETURN OF SHIPS.

NEW YORK, December 1st.

A number of Dutch officers and wireless operators have arrived to man the Dutch ships requisitioned by the United States several months ago. The date of the return of the ships to their owners has not yet been fixed.

THE ARMISTICE TERMS

RAILWAY TRUCKS BEING SURRENDERED.

PARIS, December 1st.

A Havas message says:—

The first consignment of 150,000 railway trucks, in accordance with the Armistice, arrived at the frontier on Friday. The German rolling stock being in a bad condition, instructions have been issued that railway material must be closely examined before accepted.

BRITISH MAJESTIES LEAVE PARIS.

CONSUMMATION OF ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

PARIS, December 1st.

A Havas message says:—

President Poincare's stirring declaration at the great banquet at the Elysee: "We are united for ever" marks a consummation of the Alliance between Great British and France, whose future policy will be to uphold the cause of the peace and freedom of Europe.

His Majesty the King and the popular Princes have won the heart of Paris by their frank good humour.

The final leave-taking was of a most cordial character. After their departure the King sent a message to President Poincare stating that the bonds which unite the two nations are henceforth indissoluble; enabling them to enjoy, securely, the benefits of peace.

President Poincare answered stating that it was the maintenance of the cordial Alliance which had enabled them to defeat German imperialism.

THE GUILTY MUST PAY.

FRENCH WIDOW'S CHARGE AGAINST KAISER.

PARIS, December 1st.

A Havas message says:—

A French widow, whose husband was killed on board the *Susiex* which was torpedoed by a German submarine, has addressed to the French Minister of Justice a formal charge tendered against William Hohenzollern.

A UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

SUGGESTION OPPOSED IN PARIS.

PARIS, December 1st.

A Havas message says:—

The suggestion that a Universal Exhibition be held in Paris in 1925 has met with formal opposition in official circles.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

DEATHS NUMBER 56,047.

LONDON, December 1st.

It is officially announced that the Canadian casualties were 213,268, of which the deaths numbered 56,047.

BIG DUTCH LOAN AUTHORISED.

THE HAGUE, December 1st.

The Second Chamber has passed a Bill authorising the issue of a five per cent. loan of 350 million florins.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

LONDON, December 2nd.

Rubber is quoted at 28¾d. buyers. The market is firmer.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 1st.

The silver market is steady.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND SCHLESWIG.

CENTRAL POWERS' PROMISE OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

There has been considerable discussion in the Danish Press on the Schleswig question. The *National Midende* has an article by a pro-Allied Professor of National Economy at the University of Copenhagen, Dr. L. V. Birck, giving views to which a great majority of the Danes subscribe. The following are the salient points of this article:—

"When the Danish Government, at the outbreak of the war, declared its neutrality, the absolute will of the whole Danish people was expressed therein. Denmark has no quarrel with the *Entente*. As to Germany, it was recognized that the situation of Denmark might expose that country to the fate of Belgium and, no matter what the outcome of the war, a defeated Germany would still be many time stronger and remain a neighbour with whose goodwill we should have to reckon. The neutality was honest because no mental reservation was behind it.

"The Danes are no jackals, and it is against their nature to attack a weak opponent when we held back at a time when he was strong. This defines Denmark's attitude toward Germany, whom we recognize as a stronger neighbour. This, however, is not at variance with the fact that the feeling of the Danish population during the war has been frosty toward Germany, and it would be futile to conceal the fact that a great majority of the Danish people were far from wishing a German victory because of Germany's treatment of the Danes in 1864 in South Jutland and the many Scandinavian victims of the submarine war.

"It must at once be said that if Germany in the future wishes more than a correct attitude of our side it must create a basis of a friendlier feeling, which is impossible as long as the Danes in South Jutland are not satisfied with their international position. Kaiser Wilhelm and Emperor Francis Joseph in the Treaty of Prague gave the people of North Schleswig a justified reason to expect an opportunity to determine which State they wanted to belong to. This promise cannot be taken, and Denmark cannot, on behalf of the people of North Schleswig, renounce the right they have if Germany really means what she has said about a League of Nations and right to replace might, it must carry out this promise contained in Paragraph 5 of the Treaty of Prague.

"President Wilson's fourteen points do not directly recognise the people's right of self-determination but, in a later addition the President expresses that the own will of nationalities should be considered by redrawing the map of Europe. Insofar that the President will carry out this principle, not merely to hurt Germany or help the Allied nations, but will let it be applied in a wider sense which must be a condition of political co-operation between the European nations, the question of North Schleswig too, will have claims upon the President's attention.

"That part of Europe and America which, in 1894, looked on while two great Powers defied Providence by fighting a small country and which, in 1878, acquiesced in letting two Kaisers take back their promise to the Danes in North Schleswig, owe a debt to the Danes of North Schleswig which statesmen with the lofty political aims of President Wilson ought to feel it an honour to discharge.

"It must be said clearly and plainly that we do not wish a frontier regulation which merely shifts the injustice. We wish a regulation that will wipe it out. The history of Schleswig has given us a lesson we ought not to forget. Therefore, we must have the right to declare that we will, under no conditions, be the guardians of the Kiel Canal."—*N.Y. Times.*

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DEPARTURE OF CHINA'S PEACE ENVOY TO EUROPE.

PEKING, December 2nd.

Minister Lu, China's Peace Envoy, and a party of fifteen, accompanied by M. Ho de Codt, Belgian Legal Adviser to the Waichaiopu, left Peking last night. They were seen off by Chinese officials and foreign Diplomats. After a short stay in Japan they will proceed to Europe *vid* America.

ALLIES PRESS CHINA TO MAKE PEACE.

PEKING, December 2nd.

The British, French, American, Italian and Japanese Ministers this afternoon had an audience of the President and presented an *Aide Memoire* regretting the continuance of civil strife, which, harmful to foreign interests and disastrous to China, had been an encouragement to the enemy, and during the supreme crisis of the war has hampered China's co-operation with the Allies. The associated Governments sympathise with the peace aspirations of the President and the Southern leaders. The foresaid Governments do not plan intervention.

The Consular Body at Canton simultaneously presented an identical Note with added oral explanation that this action did not imply the recognition of independence.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

FAREWELL TO THE PEACE ENVOY.

PEKING, December 3rd.

Luk Ching-chang, the Envoy to the Peace Conference in Europe, was seen off by the Allied Ministers, when he left Peking.

EX-PRESIDENT LEAVES THE CAPITAL.

The ex-President, Li Yuen-hung, has recently returned to his native place in Hupeh.

EX-PREMIER RECRUITING TROOPS.

The ex-Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, has sent officers to recruit two divisions of new soldiers within a month.

A WARNING TO THE TUCHUNS.

The President has warned the Tuchuns to return to their offices in view of the suspicion that may be caused by their stay in Peking.

HONGKONG'S "OUR DAY" EFFORT.

"PROFOUND GRATITUDE" OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS.

The following telegram has been received from Lord Stanley, London, addressed to H.E. the Governor:—

"Please accept and convey to officers and members of Hongkong War Charities Committee profound gratitude of British Red Cross for munificent response to 'Our Day' appeal from Hongkong.—STANLEY (British Red Cross).

GERMAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

A BIG DEFICIENCY.

Interesting figures are now available about the amount of merchant tonnage at the disposal of Germany as compared with her merchant tonnage in 1914:—

	Tons.
German tonnage on January 1st, 1914	5,459,236
Lost during war (including vessels sheltering or interned in neutral ports)	2,900,000
Remaining in German ports	1,559,236
In neutral ports, uninterned	674,000
New construction during war	950,000
Maximum tonnage which may be available after war	3,183,829
Deficiency, as against pre-war tonnage	2,275,867

A certain number of vessels are known to have been ordered from, to be under construction in, and to have been completed in, some of the principal German yards. Examples are a sister-ship to the *Vaterland*, called the *Bismarck*, of 56,000 tons, from the Hamburg-Amerika Company; and from the same company another ship of 22,000 tons and three of 22,000 tons. The Germans are known to be concentrating, in merchant construction, on large cargo ships.

The programme of German construction, however, is quite inadequate for German needs after the war, especially in raw materials.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club was held yesterday evening in the Board-room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale (Captain of the Club) presided, over a large attendance, which included the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Messrs. E. J. Grist, A. Ritchie, and F. H. Thomas (Committee) and Mr. J. de B. Lancaster (Hon. Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—The accounts, which are now presented to you, are for the period from 1st January to 30th September, and comprise the working of the Club for these nine months. I think they compare favourably with previous years and that the members may congratulate themselves on having passed through these four years of war with so little financial difficulty.

Among the assets there is an error in printing; the sum of $11,200 should not appear and is not included in the total. It is the intention of the Committee to write off the value of the Fanling course and debit reserve account with the $10,000, at which figure it now stands. As the property is now all leasehold this is the proper course to adopt.

I think members will agree that the alterations to the 18-hole course at Fanling, such as the extension of the 10th hole and the changes at the 14th and 15th holes, are improvements. The fairway is undoubtedly becoming better each year, and we are indebted to Mr. Tutcher for his assistance in the annual top-dressing of the ground.

The $19,000 of Hongkong Government War Loan represents the value of the Happy Valley club-house, and, as this property formed part of the debenture holders' security, the money is only available for expenditure on buildings of a similar nature which would improve the debenture holder's security.

The club-house at Deepwater Bay has been improved by the addition of larger dressing-rooms, and it is hoped, later on, to enlarge the verandah of the club-house and screen off the northern end.

The Committee find it increasingly difficult to induce members to order the meals they require at Fanling beforehand, and, as this constant disregard of the rules is a great inconvenience to the Club, and to the members who abide by the rules, it is only reasonable that the penalty for non-observance should be increased. It is intended in future to charge 50 cents more for a tiffin that has not been ordered, and to charge half the cost of a tiffin that has been ordered but is not taken. I think members will agree that this is only reasonable. The other day, I believe, 99 tiffins were ordered at Fanling and only 35 taken. If members have any suggestions to make on this subject the Committee shall be glad to hear them. Can any member suggest a simpler method of ordering tiffin than that at present in force, or is there any reminder that might be issued which would induce members to order their tiffin at the proper time?

The extension of the relief course at Fanling is having the serious consideration of your Committee. It is our intention to approach the Government and ask them to acquire sufficient land to allow of the extension of the present 9-hole course to one of 18-holes, and lease such land to the Club on the same terms as the present 18-hole course—that is, 4 per cent. on the cost plus the loss in Crown rent. The extension, once the land has been secured, will be carried out gradually as funds permit. There is little doubt that in the near future two 18-hole courses will be required to accommodate the large increase in players that it is only reasonable to expect when more normal times return and bring with them the Fleet and Garrison, which is required adequately to protect this important Colony and its trading interests.

You will notice that 97 debentures have been taken up since the beginning of the year, but there still remains $7,400 to place. I would again appeal to the younger members of the Club to take up at least one debenture of $100.

In memory of his wife, Mr. Looker has offered to add to the ladies' club-house two wings, which will contain six bed-rooms, and, I am sure, will prove a great boon to the families of members who make use of the Club, and supply a want which Mrs. Looker, who in her life-time was an ardent golfer, greatly felt herself. In accepting from Mr. Looker this generous gift I am sure it is the wish of every member of the Club to express to him our very sincere sympathy in his great loss. (Hear, hear.) Plans of the proposed additions are here if any member wishes to see them.

We are still indebted to the Jockey Club for their hospitality at Happy Valley, and the thanks of members are due to the members of that Club for the use of the premises we are now occupying. Your Committee hope shortly to be able to arrange improved dressing-room accommodation with the kind permission of the stewards of the Jockey Club.

The two greens destroyed by the disaster to the matsheds have been returfed by the Government and are now again in use. The site of the old club-house has been cleared, and as the ground is only held by this Club from the Government so long as a golf pavilion is erected thereon, letters have been exchanged with the Colonial Secretary waiving this condition for a period of two years, by which time the development of the Jockey Club's scheme for providing permanent stands for Chinese desirous of viewing the races will be more clearly defined. The position is at present as follows:—The Jockey Club are erecting four permanent stands, partly on land included in their old lease and partly on an extension granted by the Government. These stands are in line with the existing stands in the enclosure, and, also, are so placed that the row can be extended in a semi-circle round the roads which bound the fifth and ninth greens without in any way interfering with these greens. Whether such extension will be required can only be determined by experience, and a great deal will depend upon the demand for the stands at the next race-meeting in February. Should such an extension be decided upon, an agreement will have to be come to between the Jockey Club and the Golf Club either to leave vacant the Golf Club's land, as far as the row of stands is concerned—in which case the Golf Club will be free to erect such pavilion as they may require thereon—or for the Jockey Club to re-erect a building on the ground, which will be a combination between a pavilion and a stand, and lease to the Golf Club the lower portion for a pavilion. It is to be hoped that it may be possible to come to a decision upon this point this Spring, and I can only say that my services are at the disposal of both Clubs to bring about an agreement that will be mutually satisfactory. (Applause.) In any case, the members of this Club may rest assured that their interests have been safeguarded for the time being, and the land upon which the old club-house stood is still at their disposal for the erection of a new house.

Mr. Bentley, Mr. Kraft and now Mr. Lancaster (who is still in office) have all acted as Hon. Secretary during the period under review, and the thanks of the members are due to these gentlemen for their services. (Applause.) I will now propose the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Mr. E. J. Grist seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Sir William Rees-Davies: Gentlemen,—I rise to propose with pleasure that Mr. David Landale be re-elected Captain of the Club. Mr. Landale is a good sportsman and a keen golfer, and, I am sure, we know that he is not a mere ornamental member of the Committee but is a very hard worker. I propose that he be re-elected with absolute unanimity.

Commander C. W. Beckwith seconded, and the motion was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Landale: Thank you, gentlemen; I shall always do all I can for the Club. (Applause).

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Messrs. E. J. Grist, A. Ritchie, F. H. Thomas and E. V. D. Parr were elected to serve on the Committee for the ensuing year, on the proposition of Mr. L. N. Leefe, seconded by Commander Beckwith.

The Chairman, in proposing the re-election of Mr. J. de B. Lancaster, as Hon. Secretary, said that Mr. Lancaster took a great deal of interest in the Club and devoted all his spare time to looking after it.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, were re-elected Treasurers, on the proposition of the Chairman seconded by Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax.

Mr. C. Bernard Brown was re-elected auditor.

Sir William Rees-Davies complained that the present dressing-room accommodation at Happy Valley was insufficient, and asked whether the Committee were taking any steps in the matter.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

"MAY YOU ALL PERISH."

About April, 1915, the following letter was published in the Sydney *Morning Herald*. It is worth reading again in the light of Germany's present whine for consideration to be relieved from the consequences of her own acts:—

The following remarkable letter has been received by an English professional man from a German now in Hamburg, who lived for some years in England, and was on terms of close friendship with this particular Englishman. The letter reached England by way of Italy, and has been forwarded to the *Herald* by a well-known Sydney firm:—

"Dear Mr. ——, It has come to my knowledge that you have been making inquiries in various quarters concerning me and my welfare, and I have to tell you that, despite our old friendship, there can never be any sort of communication between us, either now or when the war is over. I do not deny that during my stay in your country I received much kindness at your hands, but you, as a British citizen, must bear your share of the responsibility for your country's infamous attempt to shatter and destroy the greatness of Germany and therefore I, as a true German, must forget all personal benefits, and must regard you, just because you are an Englishman, with an all conquering hatred.

"The history of the last century absolutely proves that all hope for the future of Europe lies in the hands of my country. Russia is Asiatic and barbarous. France and the other Latin countries are decadent. England is mean-souled and trivial. Only Germany realises the possibilities of to-morrow, and only Germany is capable of protecting civilisation from the future inevitable onslaughts from the East. German's amazing progress has awakened the enmity of her neighbours, and it was that enmity and envy that made this war inevitable.

"There was no reason for Great Britain's interference. Your statesmen professed lip-friendship to us. Up to the last moment Sir Edward Grey led us to believe that Great Britain would remain neutral. Then, when we were embroiled with both Russia and France you sided with our enemies.

"Never in the history of the world has a nation made war for a meaner cause, and the hatred we have for Great Britain is the hatred that a nation of idealists naturally feels for the unscrupulous, pettifogging hucksters. The crime deserves an adequate punishment. Germany is fighting for her life, and it is idle to suppose that she will fight in kid gloves. She is more than justified in using all the means devised by the ingenuity of her sons to compass the ruin of her foes. Your denunciation of our barbarities leaves us entirely unaffected. We rejoice at the killing of every single Englishman, and at the loss of every British ship. We remain cold if a few women and children are killed by our air attacks on your cities. This is a war to the knife, nation against nation, and it can only end in the destruction of the race that has for centuries been the pirate of the world.

"If you and I were to meet—friends as we were once—I would not raise my little finger to save your life; and, indeed, I would do my utmost to cause you to lose it, because, as I have said, you are an Englishman.

"To your gracious wife and children, who had no part in making this war, I send my respects. They are not responsible, though they may suffer. But so, too, do we suffer. If you could see what your war on our innocents has done, how our poor are being slowly starved to death by your food war, your heart would harden. So then, too, if your wife and children suffer, do not turn to us for sympathy. You are responsible. You are a man who could have lifted up his voice to protest. You did not. Therefore, all the pent up hatred which we have for your dastard country is also for you.

"May you all perish."

The Chairman replied that he thought the Committee realised the unsatisfactory arrangements in the present dressing-room and hoped to make some better arrangements in time to come.

This being all the business, the meeting terminated.

THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR.

The report which was submitted to the members for the period 1st January to 30th September, 1918, contained the following information:—

During this period 60 resident members joined the Club—the membership now standing as follows:—Resident members, 454; subscribers, 41; total, 495.

Certain alterations have been made in the Articles of Association, the chief being that the Club year shall in future end on 30th September and that new members shall engage to take up one debenture if called upon to do so.

The Championship for 1918 was won by Mr. R. A. Lawson, the runner-up being Mr. A. Ritchie.

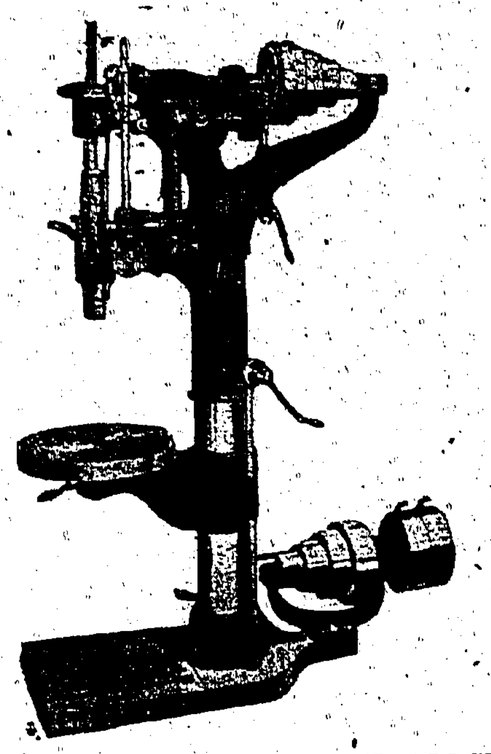
A "Junior Championship" competition has also been held this year, Messrs. H. J. Gedge and G. M. Young having kindly presented cups for the winner and the runner-up respectively. The finalists are Messrs. A. Leach and E. H. Scott.

The Professional Pairs competition was won by Messrs. Kraft and Stark.

H.E. the Governor presented cups for a Men's Foursome competition, which were won by Messrs. A. K. Henderson and A. Morrison.

Mr. E. V. D. Parr has also offered a cup for the best Bogey round on handicap terms over the main course at Fanling during the six months ending 31st March, 1919.

MACHINE TOOLS



FOR ALL PURPOSES ON STOCK.

For full particulars apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Machinery Dept.

HONGKONG.

[2200

ROMANCE OF THE TSAR'S COUSIN.

NEW CAREER FOR COUNT MICHAEL TORBY.

One of the most astonishing of all the topsy-turvy romances of the war is summed up in the fact that Count Michael Torby has become a dress designer in the West End of London, says the *Daily Express*.

Count Michael is the only son of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, second cousin of the Tsar, who was recently killed by Russian revolutionaries. He is thus connected with our own Royal Family, and just before the war the King and Queen dined at Ken Wood—then the Grand Duke's Hampstead house—and after dinner the finest ball of the 1914 season was given to celebrate the coming out of Countess Nadia Torby, the second daughter of the Grand Duke and his wife, the Countess Torby.

Count Michael's elder sister—the Countess Zia—is the wife of Major Sir Derrick Wernher, the inheritor of millions left by his father, Sir Julius Wernher, the great South African diamond company director. The Count is the youngest of the three children, and is twenty years of age.

NOT RECOGNIZED.

But for the war he might possibly have gone some day to Russia, which his father left more than twenty years ago in order to live in England with the wife whom the Tsar of those days refused to recognize because she was not of royal blood. The late Tsar was on friendly terms with the Grand Duke Michael, and the young Count might perhaps have gained a position in Russia such as would seem the proper lot of a cousin of the Tsar.

He was brought up in luxury in England. He lived with his father and mother at Keele Hall, in Staffordshire, a magnificent country house in the Tudor style, or at Ken Wood, one of the most beautifully situated of the old Hampstead houses, with large gardens and grounds. He seemed assured of a life untroubled by the need of making money.

Then came the war and the Russian revolution, and the family fortunes vanished. The Grand Duke left Ken Wood. Now the Count has set up in business as the rival of Lucile and Paquin and Poiret.

He has an eye for form and colour, and an exhibition of gowns which he has designed was held at 15 Hanover Square, W. There was an entrance fee of a guinea, and the money went to charity funds.

AGED MEN WHO HAVE BECOME FATHERS.

The following remarkable incidents of men who have become fathers at ages as great as thirty years beyond man's allotted three score years and ten are vouched for by *Tit-Bits*:—

A father at 84.—such is the recent record of Mr. Jackson, a north-country farmer.

Men more patriarchal still have figured in the ranks of fathers. Such a robust veteran was Sir William Nicholson of Glenbervy, a grand old Scotsman who lived to nurse an infant daughter after he had passed his 92nd birthday. Sir William then had a daughter alive of his first marriage aged 68! He married his last wife when he was 82, and had six children.

Sir Stephen Fox's last child was cradled when her father was within a few months of completing his 100th year! Sir Stephen was born in 1627, and had by his first wife a daughter who died in infancy in 1655. The child of his old age survived to the year 1828, and was thus able to say, "I had a sister who was buried 173 years ago!"

When William Prest of Ripon was laid to rest in 1789, at the age of 108, he was followed to his grave by his eldest son, a veteran of 88, and by his youngest boy, aged 15, who made his appearance when his father was within sight of his 93rd birthday, and when his eldest brother was 72.

Thomas Beatty of Drumcondra, near Dublin, celebrated his 102nd birthday on the very day on which his youngest-born entered the world and when his eldest son had already seen 73 years.

Thomas Parr made his first trip to the altar at 80 and became the father of two children, and he was so full of vigor that he made a second matrimonial venture 42 years later, when his years numbered 122!

WHY WORRY?



"WHY worry? The War's over!". So it is. We have all heard that remark more than once, but there is much to "worry" about yet. We're not out of the game simply because the Huns have laid down their guns. What you gave on Heather Day and at the Fair is surely not the limit of your sacrifice! There are thousands and thousands of brave men condemned to pass the rest of their lives in misery unless we rally to the aid of the great work of healing. Thanks to the Army and Navy, we have had, and will continue to have, a very comfortable time in Hongkong. It is our duty then to "worry," in order that the maimed and sick, the human wreckage of the great war of Liberty, may be restored. Every one of us here owes a great debt to the men who fought and bled in the war—a debt which we can never repay. But we can show our appreciation by giving our last cent to the great work of mercy in which so many noble men and women are engaged at home. Money is urgently needed. Shall we grudge it now that the war is won? Never let it be said that our patriotism and honour petered out with the echo of the last shot. Don't say that you put every cent you had into *Heather Day* and *St. Andrew's Fair*. The *War Bond Drawing* is for the same cause, and its success must be written down in the annals of the Colony's giving as another endeavour to show tangible appreciation of the brilliant achievements, on the battlefield and on the North Sea, of the bravest boys on earth. Make the result a Victory Offering worthy of the Colony.

PERHAPS IT'S YOUR LAST CHANCE.



HE NEEDS IT ALL TO CURE HIS ILLS.

ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

On Sale, till 31st December, at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores

[3365

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from All Wine Merchants. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 For Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. Sold by Leading Chemists. Free in England, 2s. Dr. Le Clerc Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W. 5, London. 864 Years Marked World Therapion" on Brit. Govt. Stamp Affixed to Genuine Packets. [2674



Business men have implored typewriter companies to build a noiseless machine. the

NOISELESS TYPE-WRITER COMPANY

has succeeded in making a machine which compares IN EVERY WAY FAVOURABLE with any make, and in addition is absolutely NOISELESS.

Why not invest in one and satisfy a long felt want?

See us and we will give you all particulars.

THORESEN & Co.,

Sole Agents for

NOISELESS TYPEWRITERS.

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.

DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS

Invaluable for diseases of these important organs, Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. Price 3s., leading Chemists, or post free. Dr. Le Clerc Med. Co., Haverstock Road, NW., London, England. Depots: Paris, 1a Rue Castiglione; New York, 90, Beekman Street; Toronto, Lymans, Ltd.; Australia, Elliot Bros., Sydney and Brisbane; New Zealand Drug Co., Ltd., Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington; India, B. K. Paul & Co., Calcutta. [2675

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK).

The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates forces and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
6. Suits all ages and conditions.
7. Keeps in all climates.



Supplied by all Chemists and Stores.

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

[1739

AMERICA'S LEADING MOTORCYCLE

Indian

"Count the Indians on the road"

We have just received a shipment of 1918 BIG TWINS with Electric equipment. Price has been reduced to $580—the lowest it has ever been. Later shipments will be higher in price. Next year's Indian will be exactly the same as the 1918 model.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

2, Des Vœux Road Central,

Telephone 2487.

[3414



A Safe Hepatic Stimulant and True Laxative

TS daily use removes that lazy, sluggish feeling safely and effectively.

To sensibly aid digestion—to harmlessly overcome constipation, make the use of this mild effervescing saline laxative a daily habit.

It is Pleasant to Take—It is Effective.

[1924



NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" VOY 8-OUT

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on December 5th, 1918, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after December 6th, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL SS. CO.,
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, November 27th, 1918. [3729

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the Dec. 6th, 1918 at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Dec. 6th, 1918, at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 29th, 1918. [3739

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

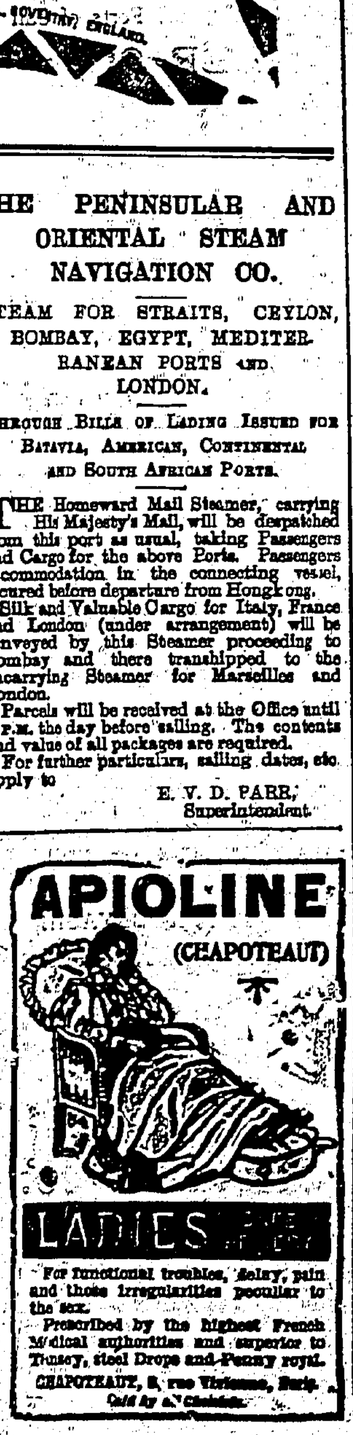
THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the oncarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.



DEMOCRACY.

IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.

We are fighting, says President Wilson, "to make the world safe for democracy," and the phrase has been echoed by scores of writers and speakers, and is currently accepted as a concise and adequate statement of the fundamental war aim of the Allied Powers. But is its meaning sufficiently clear? Sir Owen Seaman, in some verses which appeared in a recent number of "Punch," speaks with some bitterness of "a world made safe for democrats to occupy," the "democrats" being the "future masters of the State," who "loaf in shop and mine, When on their labour hangs the fate of England in the fighting line." Whether Sir Owen Seaman's strictures on men who strike in war-time are justified or not is a point that does not concern us here. What is of interest is his incidental assumption that "to make the world safe for democracy" means to produce a condition of things in which the working classes will be "masters of the State" in a sense in which they are not its masters at present. If that assumption is correct—if the triumph of democracy which this war is to bring about means simply the more complete and general assumption of political power by one social class, and that a class not necessarily superior to any other in its breadth of outlook or conception of civic duty,—then, indeed, the good citizen (whether or not he be, like Sir Owen Seaman's hero, "of ancient birth") may well be forgiven if he "tends to chafe a little when his weary eye pictures the goal."

To an ancient Greek the assumption in question would have presented nothing strange. In Greek political life and thought democracy meant very definitely what it should mean by its etymology—the exercise of political power by the "demos" to the exclusion of the owners of land or other forms of wealth. A conflict of interests between the Few and the Many was regarded as a matter of course, and it was equally taken for granted that whichever party held the reins of government would use its power for the benefit of its own members. A transference of power from the "demos" to the "obigoi," or "vice versa," meant a "coup d'état" and a change in the Constitution, not simply the replacement of one constitutionally elected party group by another. Democracy in ancient Greece was always brought about by revolution, and it tended to be, as in Russia to-day, a "dictatorship of the proletariat" rather than a system of liberty and equality for all.

MODERN MEANING.

But in our modern use of the term "democracy" we have left etymology far behind. For us the word has an ideal connotation which is far more important than its original meaning. Democracy in the modern sense is consequently something much harder to define, as it is also much more difficult of attainment. Parliament and the ballot-box are but its outward symbols. It means essentially equality of opportunity for all, freedom of conscience, the maximum of individual liberty that is consistent with the good of the whole, a relation of mutual confidence between the governors and the governed. It subjects neither the Few to the Many nor the Many to the Few; it transcends that world-old distinction, and substitutes for it the conception of rights and obligations enjoyed and fulfilled by all citizens alike in harmonious co-operation for the common good. It rejects the idea of the State as power, and takes for its own Aristotle's conception of the State as a means to enable men to live the good life. And it goes beyond Aristotle in postulating that the ideal life shall be open to all alike. "Government of the people, for the people, by the people" may express its aim so long as we think in terms of politics; but essentially its watchword is "Would that all the people of the Lord were prophets." Nor is its scope bounded by the limits of the individual State. It is associated with the ideal of peace and friendship between States, of co-operation on the part of men of all races and all citizenships in work for the common good and progress of humanity. Its fundamental postulate is nothing less than the brotherhood of man. And so "to make the world safe for democracy" means nothing less than to create conditions in which men will be free to realise the ideals of universal peace and universal brotherhood through the common effort of nations freed from the mutual fear and distrust which must inevitably set them at odds until human lust for domination is effectively curbed. It has nothing essentially to do with giving power to this class or that; it is, in fact, inconsistent with the enforced subjection of any other class or of any nation to any other nation.

THE POWER OF DEMOS.

That, or something like that, is what we have in mind when we speak of fighting to make the world safe for democracy. But at the same time we do in some way associate the realisation of these essentially noble ideals with the extension of the power of the "demos." We should not sum up these ideals in the word "democracy" if we did not believe that somehow the ballot-box is an instrument, and even a necessary instrument, of human progress. And the grounds of that belief are not altogether easy to discover. It is not based on common sense, for common sense endorses the Socratic thesis that the art of government, like any other art, is best practised by those few people who have the necessary natural ability and have received the proper training. It is not grounded in science, which would lead us to expect that the laws of heredity must for ever operate to keep the masses of men in a qualitatively inferior condition to the select few. It can scarcely appeal for support to history, which cannot show a democracy that did not degenerate into ochlocracy, and gives no guarantee that

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MAN'S FOOD.

MIXED DIET REQUIRED FOR THE ORGANISM.

"The organic materials form the chief part of our food. The hydrocarbons, including the sugars and starches, are transformed into glucose in the organism, and are consumed in manual labour and for heating the body. When absorbed in a too large quantity they are transformed into glycogen in the liver and into fat, which is deposited as a reserve in the tissues. There is some hydrocarbon in all our foods.

The fats butter, oil, lard, etc., play a double part in the economy of the body. Just as the hydrocarbons may be transformed into fats, the fats may supplement them in producing work and heat. Moreover, the fats are found in all our tissues, in every cell, for they are indispensable to the maintaining of the equilibrium of the body.

The albumens are the nitrogenous elements in our food, and are best recognised in lean meat, the white of eggs, the casein of milk, the gluten of bread, etc. The important thing to have in mind is that while it is possible to compensate for fats by hydrocarbons, and vice versa, there is no substitute for the albumens. Gelatine, for instance, may yield nitrogen, but it cannot in any degree supply our need of albumens.

In figuring out what we should eat it ought to be remembered that all of the food swallowed is not utilised by the organism and that some of it is thrown off unchanged. As a rule animal foods are more assimilable than vegetables, as is demonstrated by the following figures:

Utilisation of foods.	Carbohydrates.
Animal (meat, eggs, etc.)	98 per cent.
Vegetables (and fruits)	97 per cent.
Mixed regimen	97 per cent.
Utilisation of foods.	**Fats.**
Animal (meat, eggs, etc.)	95 per cent.
Vegetables (and fruits)	90 per cent.
Mixed regimen	95 per cent.
Utilisation of foods.	**Albumens.**
Animal (meat, eggs, etc.)	97 per cent.
Vegetables (and fruits)	85 per cent.
Mixed regimen	92 per cent.

An average man in absolute repose uses up about 2,000 calories a day. If he works moderately he uses up 2,400 calories; if he works hard, 3,500 calories. No one should make the mistake, however, of trying to live solely on that food richest in calories, for man requires a mixed diet to keep the balance of the organism. It will not do to say that one gram of albumen yields only four calories, while a gram of fat yields nine calories and, therefore, a man should be fed on fat alone. Besides the albumens are needed for repair purposes as well as energy.

Nature and custom have established more or less sane regimens for men and women and it is not wise to diverge too far from them, unless we know precisely why and have weighed all questions, such as digestibility, general and specific energy value and the other elements which must be considered, especially in war times when all are subject to extraordinary strain, both of mind and body.

a State run on the lines of representative institutions will be more free than another from wrong impulses or unworthy ambitions. Why, then, should we assume that a world in which democratic methods of government were more general would be a world in which the higher instincts of humanity would be more free to realise themselves? And how are we to answer those who point to past failure of democracy as convincing evidence to the contrary?

IN ACTUAL PRACTICE.

One is bound to admit that democracy in actual practice is very much in the nature of a "pis aller." Autocracy or oligarchy might go on from age to age and produce very good results if only the autocrat or the oligarchic group could be trusted always to wish to act in the best interests of the whole people and to have as much wisdom as benevolence. But in actual fact the continued and exclusive exercise of the functions of government seems not to tend to the perpetuation either of good intentions or of brain-power in the governing family or class. The people writhe under the selfishness or shortsightedness of its rulers, and can find no way out except by becoming its own master. It is not so much that the people are necessarily qualified to do the business of government properly themselves as that they cannot possibly leave the business in the hands of anybody else. That is the historical, negative basis of democracy, and it does not seem to be a promising foundation on which to build a positive ideal. But human life is impossible without faith, and when experience has shattered faith in the divinity of kings and the superior goodness and wisdom of obligarchies another anchorage must be found. Democratic government, if it has not yet proved itself capable of fulfilling the highest of human needs, has at least not been proved a broken reed. It has never really had a chance to demonstrate what it can do. Where it has existed, it has existed in artificial conditions, ringed round with enemies, threatened by the brute force of lower types of organisation, and compelled to sink below itself in the mere striving for self-preservation—as civilised men in a savage country are sometimes compelled to do savage things. Making, as it does, the highest demands on the intelligence and the idealism of the masses of men, it obviously cannot realise all its potentialities until the *débris* of older system are removed, until social conditions have been improved, and education brought to a higher level. So we are still free to idealise democracy: what was merely a piece of political machinery can be transmuted into a spiritual ideal, and the ballot-box, originally but an enforced and imperfect substitute for the exploded divinity or quasidivinity of the one or the few, can become an impregnable rock for human faith to build on. Who shall say that the faith will not be justified—that a world safe for democracy, in the very elementary sense of the ballot-box, is not the only world in which humanity can find its wings—L.S. in the M.G.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
NIAS	JAVA		12th Dec.	SAIGON
TJILIWONG ...	KOBE	20th Dec.	22nd Dec.	MACASSAR
TJIKINI	SHANGHAI	21st Dec.	25th Dec.	BATAVIA
TJIMANOEK ...	SHANGHAI	1st Jan.	4th Jan.	BATAVIA

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN
NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "BILLITON" on or about December 10th.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
General Managers,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Fortnightly Joint-Service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

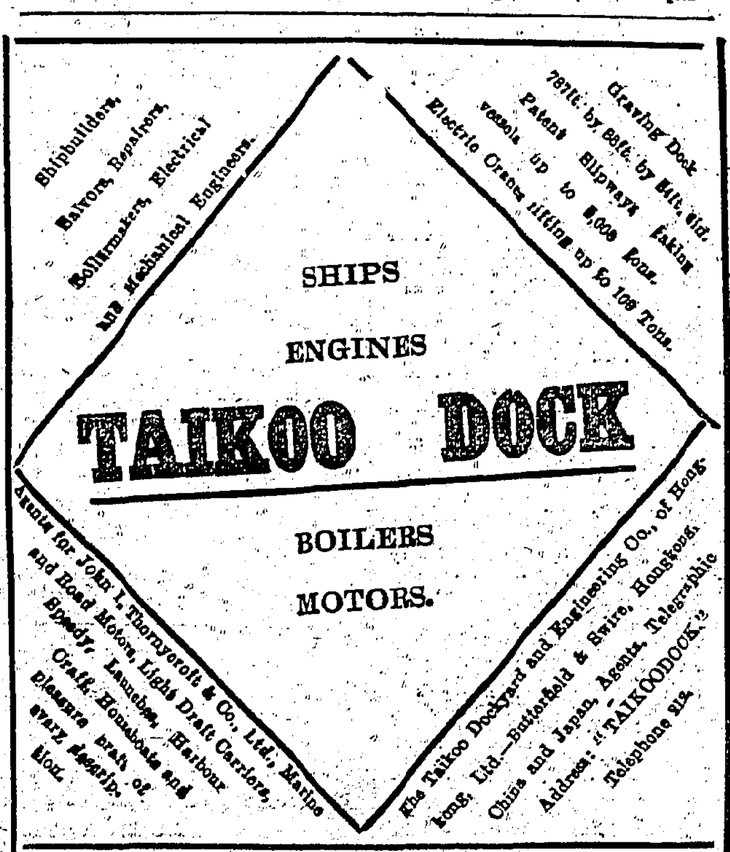
Steamers To SAN FRANCISCO.	Tons	to Sails.
ORANJE	8,000	17th Dec.

These Superior Passenger Steamer have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

For particulars of freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

Telephone 1574-1575-1576. [352



THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON
Telephone No. 524. (Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. 2146

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Reported on December 3rd.

Cheun Chow, British str., from Macao.
Chip Shing, British str., from Canton.
Cornelia, British str., from Canton.
Fatshan, British str., from Canton.
Foo Lee, Chinese str., from Haiphong.
Hoi Sang, British str., from Canton.
Honam, British str., from Canton.
Kohnan Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.
Kwang Tung, British str., from Canton.
Liang Chow, British str., from Bangkok.
Nias, Dutch str., from Java.
On Lee, British str., from Kongmoon.
Rujo Maru, Japanese str., from Keeling.
San Wing, British str., from West River.
Sodiguri Maru, Jap. str., from Java.
Soshu Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.
Sui Tai, British str., from Macao.
Tosco, American str., from Manila.
Van Cloon, Dutch str., from Singapore.

CLEARANCES.

December 3rd.

Chip Shing, for Tientsin.
Cornelia, for Haiphong.
Hedaj, for Bombay.
Hoi Hong, for Foochow.
Hsin Chang, for Saigon.
Kaiju Maru, for Kobe.
Siu Kiang, for Shanghai.
Tak San, for Haiphong.
Toto Maru, for Socrabaya.
Wabasha, for Balik Papan.
Worrowar, for Singapore.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Capt J. Adcock
Mr D. Abraham
Mr & Mrs E. G. Anderson
Mr F. A. Anderson
Maj. & Mrs G. L. B. Black and son
Mr J. P. Billantine
Mr & Mrs G. H. M. Bannerman
Mr J. H. Boring
Mrs E. R. Bellios
Mr R. J. Birbeck
Mr Beuclot
Mr and Mrs F. Bernheim and son
Mrs E. D. Blackburn
Mr J. J. Blocker
Mr & Mrs M. Brooks
Capt & Mrs Branch
Mr Oliver T. Breakspear
Mr W. G. Browall
Mr and Mrs J. A. Brown
Mr N. Burns
Mr R. V. Cameron
Mr & Mrs E. A. Carvalho
Mr H. Cayron
Mr L. Charcusset
Mr M Chen
Mr Geo. L. Chilman
Mr C. F. Chubb
Mr & Mrs J. C. Clark
Mr F. L. Cooke
Mr F. W. Cox
Dr & Mrs H. L. Cumming
Mrs F. E. Davis
Mr A. W. van Dobbin
Capt L. D'Oliveyra
Mr and Mrs Duveen
Mr S. P. Elliott and son
Mrs W. P. Elliott
Mr L. A. Endres
Mr W. T. Watts-Evans
Mr and Mrs V. L. Fairley
Mrs A. E. Franklin
Mr H. P. Gallop
Mrs J. Gallinagh
Mr N. C. Galuzzi
Mr P. W. Giovannini
Mr J. J. Gorman
Mr and Mrs Grist
Capt T. P. Hall
Mr & Mrs W. A. Hannibal
Mr D. J. Hanscom
Mr E. Hansmann
Mr G. Harper
Mr and Mrs Henggeler
Mr A. Hicks
Mrs A. E. Hodgins
Mr & Mrs S. E. Hodge
Mr A. Holgersen
Mr A. Sheriton Hooper
Mr & Mrs J. A. Hyndman
Capt R. Innes
Mr A. J. Jacobsen
Mr H. P. Jaroske
Mr & Mrs M. Joblin
Mrs L. M. Joblin
Mr S. J. Johnstone
Mr E. M. Joseph
Mr Jas. J. Judah
Mr B. H. van Ketel
Miss J. Klumann
Mr H. Krebs
Mrs N. Kurooky
Mr G. M. Lakin
Capt P. F. Lanchbery
Mr F. Larsen
Mr & Mrs C. Lauritsen
Mr H. K. Laidlaw
Mr & Mrs A. Leach and child
Mr & Mrs W. S. Leonard
Mr Mme Leiria
Miss H. Lillie
Mr S. Longfield
Mr H. Lorentzen
Mr G. Ludin
Miss Alice Lu
Dr G. W. MacKean
Mr & Mrs N. MacIntyre
Master MacIntyre
Mr and Mrs F. Maitland
Mr H. E. Malin
Mad. de Mattos and child
Miss M. Morris
Mr & Mrs W. P. Nesson
Mr A. H. N. van Nieumenhuyes
Mr J. S. Nicolson
Mr G. W. Olivecrora
Mr A. Kamerling Ons
Capt Orsini
Mrs Orsini and 2 children
Mr E. H. J. Parisse
Mr J. C. Parkin
Mr & Mrs Pastourand
Miss Pastourand
Mr C. A. Pearcy
Mrs S. H. Penny
Mr S. S. Perry
Capt M. Picknell
Mr R. D. Pinreo
Mr & Mrs C. E. Fowrie and 2 children
Mr E. H. Ray
Miss F. Reay
Mrs J. F. Reynolds
Mr D. Ritchie
Mr J. Russell
Mr L. G. Sargent
Mr C. Seyit
Mrs H. Sheehan
Miss H. F. Skinner
Mrs M. Slade
Mrs W. H. Sparke
Mr A. W. van der Star
Mr M. T. Stark
Mr V. Steenaby
Mr H. F. Stoneham
Mr A. T. Stubbs
Mr C. P Templeton
Mr N. Thoisen
Mr Thos. Vins
Mr & Mrs C. A. Weissing
Mr & Mrs E. J. Westbrook
Mr E. Wondenberg
Mr G. G. Wood
Mr & Mrs B. Wylie

Peak Hotel.

Mr & Mrs Abney
Mr J. W. Baber
Mr & Mrs D. K. Blair
Mr A. J. Carter
Mr & Mrs F. W. Cary
Miss Chettle
Mr G. L. Coleman
Mr & Mrs S. G. Coppin
Mrs Cormack
Mr S. Evans, M.B.E.
Mrs Fletcher
Mr Denman Fuller
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale
Mr J. B Harrison
Mr W. B Hind
Mr H. du Flon Hutchison
Mr F. B. Johnson
Mr and Mrs W. I. Lay
Mrs Litt
Capt & Mrs Macaulay R.A.M.C.
Mrs Matthieson
Mrs Main
Miss Main
Madame de Mattos
Mr J. Finlay Miller
Mrs Moore
Mrs Milner-Jones
Mr T. L. Perkins
Mrs Paddiocombe
Mr and Mrs A. E. Ram
Eng.-Comdr. Reed
Dr and Mrs G. Reynolds
Mr & Mrs W. E. Roberts
Mr F. J. de Rouse
Capt & Mrs Sidford
Mr A. Findla. Smith
Mrs B. D. Tisdall

King Edward Hotel.

Mrs R. Almond
Mr J. E. F. Anderson
Dr Asgur
Mr G. Bannerman
Mr W. Budge
Mr & Mrs Course
Miss A. Coombes
Mr F. C. Crush
Mrs T. B. Culhane
Mrs Cumming
Mrs J. D. Edward
Mr A. H. Flamman
Mr & Mrs Gregory
Mr C. J. Hamans
Mr G. R Haywood
Mr F. Hoe hoote
Mr A. W. T. Hoy
Mr B. James
Mr & Mrs Wm. Jackson
Mr J. Joseph
Mrs McAinsh
Mr J. McArthur
Mrs McGee
Mr B. J. de Moore
Mrs W. C. Passmore
Mr H. Pearman
Mr F. E. Pennoyer
Mr & Mrs C. E. Richardson
Mrs Sangster
Mrs Stabbings and daughter
Mr & Mrs Underwood
Mr J. de Vries

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commending from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
MARSEILLES	Ganges Maru	Jap. str.			Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN	Indus Maru	Jap. str.			Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th inst.
L'DON or L'POOL via S'PORE, PENANG & C'BO &c.	Kaga Maru	Jap. str.			Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 8th inst., at 11 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Jap. str.			Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 19th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Colombia	Am. str.			Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	To-day.
SAN FARNCISCO &c.	Billiton	Dut. str.			Java-China-Japan-Line	On 10th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO &c.	Oranje	Dut. str.			Java-China-Japan Line	On 17th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI JAPAN &c.	Nanking	Am. str.			China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 9th Jan.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	Monte Gle...	Brit. str.			Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 10th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. str.			Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th inst., at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Mexico Maru	Jap. str.			Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
SALINA CRUZ via YOKOHAMA &c.	Yuki Maru	Jap. str.			Chu Kyoku Trading Co.	On 10th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Tango Maru	Jap. str.			Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via JAPAN	Kiyo Maru	Jap. str.			Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 9th Jan.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Nikko Maru	Jap. str.			Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	Singan	Brit. str.			Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at Noon.
BATAVIA	Tjikini	Dut. str.			Java-China-Japan Line	On 10th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	Brit. str.			Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	Wingsang	Brit. str.			Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	Kaifong	Brit. str.			Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at D'light.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	Taisang	Brit. str.			Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Tamba Maru	Jap. str.			Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 6th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Yoroppa Maru	Jap. str.			Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	Nisa	Fren. str.			Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th inst.
TSINGTAO and CHEFOO	Kweilin	Brit. str.			Messageries Maritimes	About 20th Dec.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	Soshu Maru	Jap. str.			Butterfield & Swire	On 7th inst., at Noon.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	Amakusa Maru	Jap. str.			Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 5th inst., at 8 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haihong	Brit. str.		J. W. Evans	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 8th inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, BELEWAN-DELI & PENANG	Van Cloon	Dut. str.			Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 13th inst., at 1 P.M.
MANILA	Yubesado	Jap. str.			Java-China-Japan Line	On 13th inst.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, P'SWETTENHAM &c.	Tenshin Maru	Jap. str.			Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 6th inst., at 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	Kenkon Maru	Jap. str.			Mitsui Yusen Kaisha	On 20th inst.
SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA	Malsang	Brit. str.			Osaka Shosen Maru	On 20th inst., at Noon.
SAIGON	Kwaisang	Brit. str.			Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
SAIGON	Nias	Dut. str.			Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
	Kishun Maru	Jap. str.			Java-China-Japan Line	On 13th inst.
					Chu Koyoku Trading Co.	On 16th inst.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI MOJI and KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC. apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"WINGSANG"	...Thurr., 5th Dec. D'light.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAISANG"	Fri., 6th Dec., D'light
	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 6th Dec. 3 p.m.
MANILA	"MAUSANG"	Tues., 10th Dec. Noon.
SANDAKAN	"LOONGSANG"	.. Fri., 13th Dec. 3 p.m.
MANILA	"KWAISANG"	..Sat., 14th Dec., 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA		

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "YITIM," Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "VAN WAERWIJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215. 6



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD. (Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOSE, BERN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOCK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEH.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

S.S. "YUKI MARU" For SALINA CRUZ via YOKOHAMA and SAN FRANCISCO 10th Dec.

S.S. "KISHUN MARU" For SAIGON direct 16th Dec.

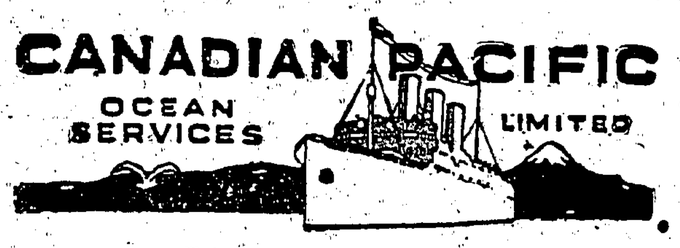
For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co., M. HASHIMOTO, General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108. [2377

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



PACIFIC SERVICE.

CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

THE STEAMSHIP

"MONTEAGLE"

will sail from Hongkong for Vancouver via usual Ports of Call

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20th.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services. Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

Dominion Express Company's Travellers' Cheques issued, safe and convenient way of carrying funds.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries or trips and descriptive literature apply to—

F. D. BUTTERMAIN, General Agent, Passenger Dept.

Phone 712.

For freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to—

J. E. WALLACE, General Agent.

Phone 42.

HONGKONG. 1457

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD).

STEAMSHIP OWNERS, BROKERS IOR THE SALE, PURCHASE, CONSTRUCTION AND CHARTERING OF STEAMERS, MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS Etc.,

COAL MINE OWNERS ALSO BUNKER COAL CONTRACTORS.

BEST JAPANESE COAL ALWAYS IN STOCK.

HEAD OFFICE:—KOBE

BRANCH OFFICES:—TOKIO, SINGAPORE, AND TAIHOKU,

AGENTS:—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO, KEELUNG AND MOJI.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI, AGENT, TOP FLOOR, KING'S BUILDING.

TEL. 2344.



R.M.S.P.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 2 10

WEATHER REPORT.

December 3rd, at 11.40.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; the anti-cyclone has increased in intensity, and fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0·00 inch. Total since January 1st, 101·46 inches, against an average of 89·73 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, strong; fair.
Formosa Channel	N. winds, strong to a gale.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

DECEMBER 3RD, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.47	34	69	NW	2	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.42	48	89	NNE	2	o
Gutzlaff	"	30.35	50	72	NNE	4	o
Sharp Peak	"	30.32	60	82	NNW	4	o
Amoy	"	30.20	60	82	ENE	2	b
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	30.19	63	82	E	4	o
Taichu	"	30.10	59	—	NNE	4	b
Tainan	"	30.07	61	—	N	4	b
Koshun	"	30.04	70	—	N	6	b
Pescadores	"	30.11	69	—	ENE	7	o
Canton	6 a.	30.17	60	82	N	2	o
Hongkong	"	30.15	66	83	E	3	o
Gap Rock	"	30.11	—	—	ENE	5	b
Macao	"	30.11	66	82	E	4	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	30.07	66	96	ENE	4	bf
Tourane	"	30.02	73	—	E	4	b
Cape St. James	"	29.87	73	—	E	2	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.89	77	79	NE	2	o
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.89	72	92	NE	1	o
Legaspi	"	29.86	79	89	N	4	b
Tacloban	"	29.82	79	85	NW	2	o
Iloilo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	29.80	—	—	NE	1	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.81	78	91	SW	4	o

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, t tenths and hundreds.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 3rd

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.09	30.15	30.08
Temperature	63	64	69
Humidity	66	83	73
Wind Direction	East	East	East
" Force	4	3	3
Weather	0	0	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 2nd...69

Lowest open-air Temperature on 3rd...68

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 4th to 10th December, 1918.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time.	High Water Height	Low Water H'kong Mean Time.	Low Water Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	4	m 10 41	4 6	m 4 8	1 3
		8 58 a	8 1	2 45 a	3 7
Thurs.	5	m 11 26	4 6	m 4 45	1 1
		9 32 a	8 2	3 14 a	3 8
Fri.	6	m 7 11 a	4 5	m 5 23	1 0
		10 11 a	8 2	3 44 a	3 8
Satur.	7	m 0 49 a	4 5	m 6 3	1 1
		10 13 a	8 0	4 16 a	3 9
Sun.	8	1 33 a	4 5	m 6 46	1 3
		11 43 a	7 8	4 54 a	4 0
Mon.	9			m 7 33	1 6
		2 22 a	4 6	5 48 a	4 1
Tues.	10	m 0 44	7 0	m 8 21	1 8
		3 12 a	4 9	7 18 a	4 2

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal) EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

17

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
or to REISS & Co., Canton. General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 5th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 5th Dec. Noon.
TSINGTAO and CHEFOO	"KWEILIN"	On 7th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 10th Dec. Noon.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Antidakips Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Rodgins	FRIDAY,	6th Dec. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	13th Dec. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR, SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO.'s LTD.
Agents.

74

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers in Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles	Due at London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVES HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG. about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES. if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged package must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT		SAILING DATES	
		tons		
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	† TAMBA MARU	12,510	TUES. 17th Dec	11 A.M.
	† KAMAKURA MARU	12,410	TUES. 17th Dec.	11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	† NIKKO MARU	9,600	SUN. 22nd Dec.	11 A.M.
	† KITANO MARU	15,980	SAT. 18th Jan.	11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§ YOROPPA MARU No. 2	7,000	WED. 11th Dec.	
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SPORE, PENANG COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	† KAGA MARU	12,3000	WED. 18th Dec. at 11 A.M.	
	† YOKOHAMA MARU	12,240	MON. 30th Dec. at 11 A.M.	
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	† TANGO MARU	13,760	WED. 18th Dec. at 11 A.M.	
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL				
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TENSHIN MARU	8,470	FRI., 20th Dec.	
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TOYOOKA MARU	15,210	SAT. 7th Dec.	
	YEBOSHI MARU	8,600	TUES. 10th Dec.	

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† ‡ FUSHIMI MARU ... FRI., 20th Dec., at 11 A.M.
† KASHIMA MARU ... SAT., 21st Dec., at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
E. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 923 and 923

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	23,000	WED., 19th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	16th Jan. 1919.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	30th Jan. "
TENYO MARU	23,000	8th Feb. "

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan., 9th, 1919.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD's and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager.
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

For SHANGHAI—The Steamer "NERA" will leave on or about Dec. 20th.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"GANGES MARU" Wednesday, 18th December.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.
"INDUS MARU" Wednesday, 25th Dec.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KENKON MARU" Friday 20th December, Noon.

BATAVIA, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. AND ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACAMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"MEXICO MARU" Thursday, 19th December, at 3 P.M.
"KUREHA MARU" Monday 30th December, 3 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

FOR TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 5th Dec. at 8 A.M.

FOR KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 8th December, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

43

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
(15,000 tons, American Registry)	(10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
Jan. 9th, 1919.	Feb. 6th, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings. Ice House Street. Tel. 1042.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Balikpapan	*Wabasha*	Wednesday, 4th, 8.00 A M
Formosa via Keelung	*Riyo Maru* ...	Wednesday, 4th 9.00 A M
Fort Bayard	*Wa Sun* ...	Wednesday, 4th, 10.00 A M
Saigon	*La Marne* ..	Wednesday, 4th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO ...	*Colombia* ...	Wednesday, 4th, Registration... 9.45 A M Letters ... 10.30 A M
Java, and Port Moresby via Batavia ..	*Tamonbaru No. 12*	Wednesday, 4th, 2.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao ...	*Soshu Maru*	Wednesday, 4th, 5.00 P M
Ningpo, *Shanghai and *North China ...	*Wingsang*...	Wednesday, 4th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Suiyang*	Thursday, 5th, 11.00 A M
*Shanghai and *North China ...	*Kaifong*	Thursday, 5th, 11.00 A M
*Swatow *Shanghai and *North China ...	*Taisang* ...	Thursday, 5th, 5.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ..	*Haitan* ..	Friday, 6th, 1.00 P M.
Philippine Islands	*Yuensang* ...	Friday, 6th, 2.00 P M
Chefoo	*Kweilin*	Saturday, 7th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung ...	*Amakusa Maru*...	Sunday, 8th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Sinyan*	Tuesday, 10th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong* ...	Friday, 13th, 1.00 P M

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days.	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	Noon	11.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Autau, Hng Shan and Santin...	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley ...	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	1.75 A.M. 1.30 P.M	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-days	On Sunday	On Holiday.
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Cantonand Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong...	8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Except Saturday	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

THE COMPANY'S CHARTERED STEAMER

"KEY WEST"

Will be despatched for SINGAPORE on or about the 15TH DECEMBER.

For Freight and further information apply to—

J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.

[2762

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,

PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPORTS,

A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST Is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, Subscription, paid in advance, $13 per annum. Postage $2 to any port of

DAIRY FARM NEWS

CHEESE!
CHEESE!!
CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is healthful food.

AMERICAN CHEESE.
FRENCH "
COULOMMIER "
COTTAGE "
PICNIC "
POTTED "

1523

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

	December 3rd
On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	3/3⅛
Bank Bills, on demand ...	3/3⅛
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ...	3/4⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	3/4⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/5⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/5⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	430½
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	447½
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	79
Credits, at 60 days' sight ...	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	221
Bank Bills, on demand	221½
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	221
Bank Bills, on demand	221½
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand ...	148
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos ...	159½
On Singapore.—On demand ...	141½
On Batavia.—On demand	186
On Haiphong.—On demand ...	11⅞ p.m.
On Saigon.—On demand ...	1 7 p.m.
On Bangkok.—On demand ...	48½
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate ...	$ 5.95
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$43.80
Bar Silver, per oz	48⅛d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS

	per cent.	
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces...	$0.00	Premium
Hongkong ...10 " ...	$0.06	"
Canton 20 " ...	$4.95	Discount
Canton 10 " ...	$0.00	"

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST,
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,
Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery, Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Sketch Play of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwei-lin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE $3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Messrs. BREWER & CO., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

BARRIBAL GIRL OIL PAINTINGS FREE.



For a limited time only anyone returning 5 empty "Commander" cigarette tins to the WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD., 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, will receive free of all cost one of the famous Barribal Girl Paintings reproduced in Oils, Stretched on Canvas and Mounted on a Wooden frame.

British-American Tobacco Co., Limited.

AGENTS FOR

Westminster Tobacco Co., Limited.

LONDON.

"Commander" Super-size Cigarettes are stocked by all High Class Tobacconists.

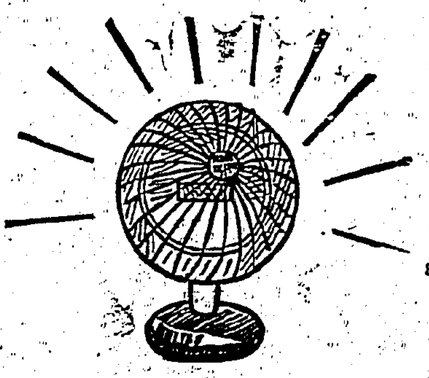
This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vœux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "Brascolite" Fitting.



The cool season will soon be on us, so book your order in time for an economical and cheerful "Majestic" Radiator.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

27

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital: Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves " 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918 2563

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Francs45,000,000
PAID UP " ... " 23,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot
General Manager ... A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Peking	
Shanghai	Saigon
Tientsin	Haiphong
Hongkong	Yunnanfu

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel 1440.
Hongkong, September 26th, 1918 1147

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)... 2,500,000
Reserve Funds , 5,650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaja Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA,
Maganer.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, August 30th 1918. [600

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914. 10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 16th, 1917. [41

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.... ... $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $18,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell. | F. V. D. Parr, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. 9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised	Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	"	1,125,000
Paid-up	"	562,500
Reserve Fund	"	650,000

Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	KualaLumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, May 20th, 1916. [887

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.